

PRISONS OF IRELAND.

R E P O R T

OF THE

INSPECTORS GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF THE

PRISONS OF IRELAND:

1825.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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INSPECTORS GENERAL for 1825:

North District	Major PALMER.
South District	Major WOODWARD.
Dublin Prisons	<i>Jointly reported on.</i>

Office of Inspectors General of Prisons,
Dublin, February 1825.

SIR,

IN submitting to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, our Third Report upon the Prisons of *Ireland*, We are gratified in stating that Improvement is progressive; and that the co-operation of the Grand Juries, and attention of the Boards of Superintendence, in the different Counties, afford a promise of success in bringing the regulation of the various places of Confinement to a strict conformity with the Enactments of the Legislature.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient

humble Servants,

James Palmer, } Inspectors General
B. B. Woodward, } of Prisons.

Right honourable Henry Goulburn,
&c. &c. &c.

R E P O R T

OF THE

INSPECTORS GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF THE GAOLS, &c. OF IRELAND.

COUNTY GAOLS.

HAVING detailed, in our Report of the last year, the plans which had been decided upon for completing additional works in the several prisons of this class, it only remains for us to state, that those plans have, in the greater number of instances, been actively pursued; and several of the county gaols, which, on our first acquaintance with them, were reported as wholly inadequate to the classification required by law, now afford reasonable accommodation. We are fully aware, that any addition to an old structure must leave the plan defective in many points, which can only be embraced in plans originally founded on true principles of prison architecture; in the great majority of the counties, however, the most material objects are provided for, and every thing judicious has been done of which the case was capable.

We are sorry, notwithstanding, to observe, that in some counties, in which the necessity of additional buildings has been admitted, various causes have arisen to retard the operations of the grand juries,—differences of opinion, as to the expediency of erecting new gaols, or enlarging the present buildings, on the choice of sites in the same town, as well as on the comparative claims of different towns within the county, to become permanently the situation for the county gaol. Such difficulties have produced the effect of postponing some essential works; but we have the most sanguine hope that, before the expiration of another year, all differences will be arranged, and every county will possess a place of confinement adequate to its wants; and that substantial provision will be made for giving effect to the law, which provides so amply for the discipline, employment and reformation of the unhappy inmates of our gaols.

The interior management of the county gaols has undergone a very decided change for the better, since the period of our last tour. Many irregular, and even immoral practices have been corrected in some criminal prisons, in which such abuses had existed; and have been much diminished in the debtors' classes, in which they had taken the deepest root; and the improved character of the officers, the establishment of schools, labour, &c. have produced beneficial effects, and afforded us much gratification, as will appear more fully, on reference to the separate heads.

DISTRICT BRIDEWELLS.

3 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 32.

THIS class of prisons has as yet been established in but two counties,—in the towns of Balinglass and Parsonstown. District bridewells are only applicable with advantage to particular situations, and under peculiar circumstances, with respect to the site and accommodations of the county gaol. In towns, however, remote from the county town, they will be found a valuable improvement in the prison

system of the county; particularly where the want of accommodation, in the county gaol, renders it an object to diminish the numbers confined therein.

It is in contemplation to add two other prisons, of this description, in Dungarvan and Dungannon.

The distinguishing character of bridewells of this class is, that the commitments for trial at or under sentence from the quarter sessions courts, are confined in the district prisons, and not transmitted to the county gaol, whereby the inconvenience of transmission, sometimes to a distance, expensive to the county, and harassing to the prisoner, is avoided, and the accommodation of the county gaol, in some cases, very materially assisted.

SMALLER BRIDEWELLS.

3 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 33, 34, and 35.

IN our last Report upon this important and widely-extended class of prisons, we were enabled to state that, so far as the buildings rendered it practicable to apply the principles upon which they are established by law, a material improvement had taken place. The attention of the parochial clergy, as local inspectors of these prisons, had merited our best acknowledgments. Full and effectual regulations had been established by the Judges of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, for the interior government of all bridewells; and the quarterly returns, (which are conducted with regularity,) had secured a regular supply of food to pauper prisoners; and, under more favourable circumstances, these advantages would produce their full effect.

The great difficulty which has lain in the way of improvement in this branch of the department, is to be found in the total inadequacy of the present buildings, in which, generally speaking, the regulations of the court of King's Bench are posted up only to exhibit the contrast which exists between the liberal principles of the Prison Acts, and the prisons in which these principles are to be carried into effect; from which it would scarce appear that the provisions of the law had been known when the bridewells were established.

When the subject was first brought under the view of the grand juries of the several counties, the apprehension of great additional expense in many cases operated to prevent the adoption, at least to postpone the execution, of the necessary plans of new bridewells.

We have therefore taken pains to lay before them the following observations with respect to the probable comparative expense of the present and the former system:—

- 1st.—In looking into the state of the smaller bridewells, it has, in most of the counties, and in many cases to a great extent, been found, that those prisons were too numerous. In one county the number have been reduced from twelve to six; in other counties the reduction has been considerable; and in one county the board of superintendence have considered that county bridewells should only be established in the quarter sessions towns; thus a number of permanent establishments have been and are likely to be abolished, and a considerable saving effected.
- 2dly.—The charges for food (although by the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 35, provision has been secured to all poor prisoners) have in many instances been very much diminished, while the most extravagant presentments for fuel, straw, &c. have been checked.
- 3dly.—Many bridewells have been subject to annual rents, whereas it has been found that in all instances in which sites have been chosen for new prisons, a grant of land in perpetuity of a comparatively large extent has been freely and gladly afforded to the county free of all rent by the liberality of landed proprietors, who have, in some instances, satisfied the claims of under-tenants, who had possession of the land, from their private purse.

4thly.—

4thly.—Under the provisions of the Act 50 Geo. III. c. 103, an advance has been authorized from the consolidated fund of the amount presented for the erection of new bridewells on the favourable terms of repayment by gradual instalments, generally fixed at the rate of five per cent, and without interest; thus, by a small annual payment for a short term of years, and followed by no rent or charge, a sum can at once be raised for the completion of the bridewells (however numerous) in any county.

We are happy to be enabled to state that in the county of Cork, the most extensive county in Ireland, and in which the number of necessary prisons has lately been much increased by the addition of five quarter sessions towns, under the Act of the last session for the division of the county into two ridings, the system has been taken up by the most decisive measures, and the buildings are now in actual progress. In this county, the work has commenced in the erection of seven commodious court-houses, with a gaol and keeper's house attached to each; new gaols in three other towns, besides the completion of such additions in the remaining prisons as were reported to be necessary; and it is to be observed that the whole of these plans comprise every accommodation of yards, day-rooms and cells, which the law prescribes.

We have considered it right in our general observations to point out the proceedings of this county, in the hope that it may operate as an example in other places, particularly when it is considered that the work to be accomplished in any other county must be upon a comparatively small scale; and when we further state, that prior to this decisive measure, there was not one prison in the county of Cork which was in any respect fitted for the reception of prisoners, and very few which were capable of being rendered efficient by any additions or repairs.

On the whole we do not hesitate to state our opinion, that in any county in which the state of the bridewells is fully taken into the consideration of the grand jury, and the system established according to law, the grand jury will feel that the county will not only be repaid for any expense which may accrue by the credit and advantages of the change, but we calculate that the general result will exhibit a considerable saving, rather than an increase of expense.

MANOR PRISONS.

NO improvement has taken place since our last inspection of these prisons; but we trust that a more close attention on the part of grand juries to the bridewell system, will have the effect of excluding from the county bridewells the prisoners sentenced from manor courts; and may show to the lords of these franchises the necessity of their making distinct provision for the debtors, and others committed under their respective charters.

At present the state of the prisoners in these gaols is wholly inadmissible, and the only remedy which we can discover for the evil is, either the exercise of the power vested in the Lord Lieutenant, under 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, to abolish such prisons as do not contain the regulated accommodation; or a legislative measure, empowering the seneschals of manors to commit prisoners from their court to the common gaol of the county. This latter regulation would save the chartered rights of individuals, without leaving a large class of prisoners, as at present, deprived of the enjoyment of those rights which the law affords to all other, even the worst classes of criminal offenders.

GENERAL PENITENTIARIES.

IN submitting our observations upon this most important head, we have much satisfaction in stating, that the experience of the last year has tended strongly to confirm us in the favourable sentiments which we had always expressed with respect to the penitentiary system. Every feeling of our mind would lead us to view with pleasure the success of a system founded on principles of philanthropy, the object of which is to substitute the reform for the banishment of the offender against the laws of his country, and on which rests the peace and safety of the community, not on his

his removal, but on the change produced in his character by the certain influences of a well-administered system of moral government, and on affording the means of future industry by his instruction in a profitable trade.

We attach a peculiar value to the prospect of any successful efforts in this country, from a consciousness that the system has stood in need of such support. That a cloud has passed upon the penitentiary system, which has, in the minds of too many, excited a distrust of its principle, from the partial failure of penitentiaries in America, and elsewhere; which failures it has been clearly shown, however, are not fairly to be attributed to any want of soundness in the principle, but can be wholly accounted for by other causes capable of effectual correction.

The further improvement which has taken place in the Richmond General Penitentiary, since our favourable Report of last year, confirms us in the most sanguine expectation that the success of that institution may lead to an extension of the principle in Ireland. The governor of this institution has proposed to submit to the consideration of Government a plan for the increase of the present house, with some additional buildings for the accommodation of females, which would not only extend the system to more than double its present number of inmates, but would reduce the scale of expense per head for the numbers confined to half its present amount, so far as the calculation is founded upon the cost of building, and scale of the establishment of officers. This great increase of numbers would, according to Mr. Rowan's intelligent statement, be accommodated by an expenditure of 15,000*l.* upon the estimates for building, and by the addition of about 250*l.* per annum to the amount of salaries to the officers of the establishment.

For our particular observations upon the state of this prison we refer to our special report thereon.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

THE principal large establishments in Ireland for the care of the lunatic poor, are—

The Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin, containing beds for	- 236 patients.
House of Industry	- 465
Cork Lunatic Asylum	- 350

We are concerned to state that these institutions afford very insufficient accommodation for the number of applicants for admission. The Richmond Lunatic Asylum is professedly instituted for the reception of curable cases, those which are incurable being transferable to the wards in the House of Industry. The beds in the latter place have, however, been so constantly occupied, that it has become unavoidable to retain from time to time in the Richmond Asylum a number of incurable patients, contrary to the principle of the institution. Out of 253 insane persons, now inmates of the house, those who properly come within the description of curable do not exceed 100. This great difficulty must daily increase, and may eventually produce much embarrassment.

The smaller lunatic asylums which are to be found in county towns, present most distressing objects to the view of an inspector. While every disposition is shown, and with good effect, in many of these institutions, to preserve cleanliness and order, and to treat the patients with gentleness and care, they are necessarily so deficient in adequate means for the skilful treatment of the disease, that they must be considered useless, further than as affording the means of shelter in cases of urgent distress. In others there can be no security even for kind treatment, while the dirt and want of accommodation is of the most deplorable kind. In some counties the insane are unavoidably intermixed with the same paupers in a house of industry, which in its effects is not more injurious to the former than degrading and demoralizing to the latter.

It is also well-ascertained, that the various establishments for the reception of lunatics and idiots are wholly inadequate in extent to the wants of the different

To afford a complete remedy to this latter evil, but one measure could be devised of an effectual nature, which has been provided by the bounty of Parliament, in the Act under which a commission is appointed, "For the general control, &c. &c. and for directing the erection, establishment and regulation of Asylums for the Lamentable Poor of Ireland."

By this Act a certain number of counties are, by the consent of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, enabled to join in the expense of establishing an asylum for the reception of lunatics. An adequate building is erected by advance from the consolidated fund, repayable by gradual instalments, without interest, and the establishment is placed on such a footing and on such a scale, as to provide the best medical treatment, and to afford the necessary advantages of air and exercise. To this is added the means of employment, which is admitted on the best experience to be the most important instrument of improvement in the hands of a moral governor.

An asylum of this class is now in operation at Armagh, of which the judicious choice made by His Majesty's Government of an experienced moral superintendent almost insures the success. And a commodious well-planned building for the reception of 150 patients is so forward in Limerick as to be now roofed in; and it has been strongly recommended by us to other counties to avail themselves of the advantages of this Act, particularly to the counties in the province of Connaught, which is wholly destitute of any institution for the reception of lunatics and idiots, save such as we conceive to be rather injurious than beneficial, except so far as they afford support to helpless human beings, and remove from the public view objects which are at all times offensive, and sometimes mischievous.

We are (as Inspectors-General of Prisons, and interested in the welfare of our goals,) particularly anxious to promote the formation of joint lunatic asylums, as it is found that the numerous instances of committal of the insane to the county goals for acts of mischief, which their disorder naturally leads to, and sometimes on no charge whatever but that of lunacy, produces a very serious interruption to, and in many instances almost defeats, every attempt to introduce a good system in the prisons.

The private asylums kept for profit for the reception of persons in the better classes of life are conducted on good principles, and we have discovered no instance of a want of benevolent and humane treatment.

CONVICTS.

WE had hoped that before the period of our present Report the system with respect to convicts under the sentence of transportation would have been completed by the occupation of the hulk stationed at Kingstown, near Dublin: by a delay, however, in the works, stated to be connected with the supply of water in that harbour, the prisoners have not yet been removed to that vessel; this inconvenience will very shortly be remedied.

The hulk "Surprise" at the Cove of Cork still continues to receive the convicts from all the goals, and as soon as the second hulk shall be completed, will afford sufficient accommodation for the prisoners transmitted from the Southern District, to which she will then be confined.

The dépôt at Cork remains as a very sufficient prison for the accommodation of the female convicts prior to embarkation, together with such cases of males as may, by infirmity, be rendered unable to sail with the convict ships.

This dépôt is well conducted, and the female prisoners instructed and kept constantly employed.

The great desideratum with respect to the convicts on board the hulks is, that some effectual means should be devised for their constant employment, (the present means being wholly inadequate); and it appears to us that those confined on board the hulk "Surprise," in the Cove of Cork, might be kept at work with advantage to the public service, by being moored by the shore, and landed (as in England) during the day-time to assist as labourers in the islands within the harbour in which public works are in progress.

We have on a former occasion submitted our opinion, that the establishment of a penitentiary on Spike Island would be found a measure calculated to promote the united object of forwarding the works in that fortress, and affording to the convicts present occupation and the means of earning a future livelihood; and we had conceived that persons confined for seven years might within that period have been sufficiently instructed to enable them under good superintendence to complete the buildings on the island, but should this plan not be considered expedient, the convicts might be well employed in levelling grounds and other works requiring less skill.

BOARDS OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

BY the 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 42, is established the power of grand juries to appoint in each county a board of superintendence of the gaols within such counties respectively.

The duties of this board extend to every description of prison; and their powers are commensurate with those possessed by the grand juries themselves, "in any duty required to be done and performed in the visiting, superintending and directing of any gaol, bridewell, house of correction or any other county prison, within the county to which they respectively belong; and in all other respects whatever relating to any such gaol, house of correction or other prison, and to the gaolers and officers thereof, or the prisoners therein."

From this extract it appears, that to the board of superintendence is delegated all the power, and consequently all the responsibility attached to this extensive charge. They occupy the place in this country, which is filled by a similar body under another name (the visiting justices) in the gaols of England; and we feel ourselves called on to devote a head of our General Report to the duties of this influential body, as our experience has proved to us, what might very easily be supposed, that in proportion as this board are regular in attendance, and active in their proceedings, or the reverse, do the prisons of every description stand high or low in character in each county.

It is unreasonable to expect that the efforts of public officers can effectually uphold an official system of prison discipline unless supported by the more powerful influence of an active and willing magistracy; and we therefore attach every importance to the public services of these boards.

To them we would presume to offer some points for their consideration.

- 1st. Regular Attendance:—On the days appointed for the meeting of the board need scarcely be more than mentioned as essential; occasional and forced attendance, with an uncertainty of the assembling a quorum, will never be attended with success, and must end in ruin to the gaol system of a county. It sometimes facilitates this object to appoint particular members to attend for particular months.
- 2d. Minutes of proceedings should be regularly entered in a book, and it is recommended to the members of the board, that no entries should be made in the board book by individual members, or except at the regular meetings, when a quorum are assembled to sanction them; much evil has arisen from a contrary practice.
- 3d. Presentments:—We recommend that all sums payable on account of the gaols of each county, of whatever description, should be at each assizes included in one presentment to the board of superintendence, and that no money should be presented except through them; the presentment to contain the charges for all supplies under their proper heads for the county gaol: Salaries for county gaol officers, salaries for keepers of the different bridewells, repayments to collectors of Excise under the 11th and 35th sections 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, and any other prison incidents.
- 4th. Bridewells:—The 50 Geo. III. c. 103, s. 2, defines the accommodation required in every the smallest prison; the other regulations with respect to these prisons are contained in the 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 31 to 34, both inclusive, and in the "Extracts from the Act," and

and "Rules and Regulations of the Court of King's Bench," which are forwarded to the keeper of each bridewell. The responsibility that each and every of these enactments are carried into effect rests upon the board of superintendence of the county.

5th. Building and abolishing Bridewells:—No prison of any kind can legally be built without the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, (3 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 49.) His Excellency is also empowered to abolish any bridewell, (s. 31); and it is the determination of Government to permit no place of confinement to continue which is not brought by the county into conformity with the Prison Acts.

6th. Officers:—We hope to see the power of appointment of all turnkeys and bridewell keepers, and all officers, (except the keeper of the common gaol of the county,) delegated to the boards of superintendence. For further observations we refer to our Report on this head; we here however state, that the efficiency of keepers of bridewells demands their particular attention; we also wish to caution them against a prevalent system of granting to the governor of the county gaol a large salary, on the condition that he is to provide turnkeys, and to pay the expense of transmission of convicts.

7th. Schools and Labour:—These are both required peremptorily by Act of Parliament, [see 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, ss. 29, 37 and 38,] and it is therefore the duty of the board of superintendence to recommend the appointment of a matron and schoolmaster in each gaol; and it becomes one of the most important objects of their attention to bring into operation the clauses relative to labour, and to introduce useful work for males and females.

It is impossible sufficiently to applaud the persevering zeal which has been manifested by the boards of superintendence of some counties, or to estimate the consequent state of improvement to which the gaols within their influence have attained. This feeling is making rapid progress through almost every part of the kingdom; and we trust that in a very short time the same steady support which the gaol system in England receives from the visiting justices in that country, will be afforded by the boards of superintendence in every county in Ireland. This support, aided by the services of public officers, cannot fail to ensure the complete success of our system; while on the other hand, without the co-operation of the magistracy, the services of those officers can never effectually accomplish the objects for which they have been appointed.

OFFICERS OF GAOLS.

WE have, in all our Reports to Government, and on every occasion when we have had an opportunity of expressing our opinion, urged upon the local authorities, in whom the power of appointment is vested, the necessity of attention to the qualifications of persons who are entrusted with the whole practical part of a system on which so much public interest has been bestowed, and so much public money expended. And we are still obliged to bear an unwilling testimony, which an imperative sense of duty draws from us, that the talents and qualities of mind necessary in the officers of the higher, and the efficiency indispensable in those of the lower classes, are overlooked, and that duties of the most arduous kind are entrusted to persons wholly unsuitable to the task.

The salaries are, in many gaols, fully sufficient to procure the services of the most highly qualified individuals.

The office of governor of a county gaol has been long rated much below its real importance and respectability. To him is assigned a charge of a peculiar nature, in the superintendence of complicated arrangements, and in the moral government of the most unhappy of mankind; happily however the prejudices which we have lamented on this subject are gradually wearing away, and we look with sanguine hope to a period, not distant, when there will be a general assent to the opinion, that in the first class of county gaols the governor should be selected from the class

of gentlemen of liberal education, of minds so formed as to qualify them to act with a moral influence upon the minds of others, and whose education and rank in life are calculated to secure the respect and obedience of their inferiors. In the smaller counties (on lower scale of salary) from persons of the strictest moral principles and experienced in business, capable of enforcing discipline and of watching over every part of the interior economy of the prisons committed to their charge.

The turnkeys and keepers of bridewells should be men of strict moral character, active and intelligent, able to read and write, and whose families are persons of decent and cleanly habits. In situations so remote from constant inspection, the smaller prisons will be doomed, with whatever accommodation or expense they may be erected, to sink into scenes of filth and disorder, unless the keepers are appointed with due attention to such qualifications. It is a matter of no difficulty in this country to supply efficient public officers from among the pensioners of the army, to whom the addition of a house and 10*l.* a year affords a comfortable provision, and upon the selection of such persons the whole success or failure of the system depends. We do not hesitate to say, that a great proportion of the present keepers of the bridewells are incapable of understanding the "Extracts, the Prison Acts," or the "Rules and Regulations of the Court of King's Bench," which are posted in the prisons for their guidance.

Upon this subject we feel a peculiar responsibility and interest, as our public duty has obliged us to urge upon the counties the expenditure of considerable sums, which lead to serious advances from the public purse; and we are persuaded that such expenditure is waste of the public money, if the practical part of the system is left in the hands in which it is now too much placed.

We have before made some observations on the power of removal of the governor of a county gaol being placed in the hands of the sheriff, without his being obliged to assign any cause. However this arrangement may be founded in constitutional principles, it is clear that the exercise of it has had injurious effects; and we conceive, that with respect to all inferior officers the appointment must rest with the grand jury, and that the security given by the governor for the safe custody of the prisoners should be made subject to whatever risk may arise from acting with officers so appointed. The English Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 25, has placed in the hands of the magistracy the appointment of all officers, except the keeper of the common gaol.

A theory may be urged with respect to the danger of this view of the subject, as affecting the safe custody of prisoners, but practically speaking we do not hesitate to say that the best possible security must be expected through a patronage which cannot be supposed to be exercised but for the public good; and that where the power is delegated to the governor, (as is the general practice) much risk must be run, as every temptation is placed in his way to appoint persons connected with himself, however unqualified for their office; or in some counties, in which a large salary is allowed to the governor to include all salaries to turnkeys, to employ cheap and consequently inefficient officers.

We are enabled to report some instances of great improvement under this head within the last year, and some valuable exceptions to our general remarks are to be found. We trust that the striking increase of public spirit which marks the present day, will have its full effect on all subjects of this nature. Sufficient encouragement is not, however, as yet afforded to us to warrant our withholding the sentiments we now express upon the important question,—Whether the general character of gaol officers comes up to or falls short of that standard which their duties require and their salaries entitle the public to expect?

SCHOOLS AND EMPLOYMENT.

THERE remain very few instances in the county gaols of Ireland in which a schoolmaster has not been appointed, and a school regularly established.

The result has been on the whole satisfactory; and many instances are occurring in almost every county, of persons acquiring the great advantage of being able to read and write who entered the gaol in a state of total ignorance. The same advantages are afforded in the female classes, and matrons are generally appointed.

Sufficient

Sufficient care has not been taken in every county to discover qualified persons for this important station, but in general the wretches are efficient, and in many instances valuable officers.

It is much to be lamented, that any one gaol should be deficient in this, the most effectual means of working a reform in the prisoners, and counteracting the effects of that general want of education in this country, to which increase of crime is so much to be attributed, and in violation of the positive enactments of the Legislature.

The difficulties which present themselves to the introduction of productive labour, still prevent our being able to report any satisfactory progress. The returns of any importance for the last year are still confined to the following prisons:—

Smithfield Penitentiary,
Richmond Bridewell,
Richmond General Penitentiary,
Belfast House of Correction,
Sligo County Gaol.

The employment of the males in most prisons is confined to whitewashing and cleaning the prison, bending hemp and flax, picking oakum, and, in the sea-port towns, net making. The employment of breaking stones has been carried on more systematically in the northern than in the southern gaols, and at the house of correction at Belfast, has been productive. The contractors for roads and for the streets of the town having entered into an agreement for the supply of materials from the prisoners, and unless some more satisfactory method of labour can be found, this may be turned to very good account in making some return; and, at all events, in affording a constant, and not ill adapted description of employment to the prisoners.

The tread-wheel is becoming a very general instrument of labour, and the management of it and regulation of the quantum of work is beginning to be better understood. The power of the wheel has however not as yet been much applied to machinery connected with profitable manufacture; the raising water and scutching flax are the only means as yet resorted to in order to turn the power to account. The system, however, being in its infancy in this country, much improvement may be expected within the next year, and at present the effect of the wheel, as an instrument of labour, has been decidedly beneficial.

We cannot conclude our observations on the present state of schools and labour, without adverting to the valuable accession to our means of ameliorating the condition of the prisoners in our gaols, in the establishment of Ladies Committees.

Notwithstanding the length of time which has elapsed since the labours of Howard laid the first foundation for the improvements which have taken place, it is but within a short period that the peculiar effect of female interference has been tried. "But a few years have elapsed," say the British Committee in their Fifth Report, "since it was personally dangerous for the visitor to Newgate to pass through the female part of the prison. What a contrast does the present state of Newgate now present! Idleness, dissipation and licentiousness have been succeeded by industry, order and restraint." Such has been the effect of the labours of those benevolent ladies who gave their attention to that prison; but happily such labours have not been confined to the British metropolis. Similar associations of ladies have been formed in this country, and we can appeal to the state of the female side of the Newgate of this city to exhibit a contrast between an earlier and a later period, similar to that above described. These labours have been further extended to the county gaols, in which the conduct of the female classes has in several instances borne unequivocal testimony to their invaluable effects; nay, in the instance of that class of female offenders, and under those circumstances from which probably the least good could be expected; viz. the convicts at the period of their removal from their counties prior to transportation. The superintendents of that service have expressed their astonishment at the change which was apparent: instead of a scene of outrage and violence to which former experience had accustomed them, the deportment of the women exhibited every thing that was orderly and submissive. Not only so, but their separation from those ladies to whom they owed this happy change, was marked by an expression of

gratitude and a promise of future good conduct, which gave to their benefactors the best assurance of their sincerity, and hope of future amendment; nor has a recent scene of this nature been confined to one county gaol.

The formation of ladies committees has led to a benevolent establishment for the reception of females when discharged from the prisons of the county and city of Dublin who have "evinced a total change of mind;" in which a "shelter," (so is this house denominated,) is afforded until the superintendents may feel justified in recommending them to suitable situations. The present number in the house are 24, and accommodation can be made for 50 females should the funds of the institution be augmented.

An establishment for the reception of juvenile male offenders on similar principles is about to be established, through the exertions of an intelligent magistrate of this city (Mr. Gabbett,) for which a fund of 1,000*l.* has already been raised. This humane measure might be established in any other county.

We have lately seen a publication, coming from a high quarter, in which the principle is advocated that punishment should be the sole character of prison labour; that to schools and houses of industry should be left the task of instruction; the object of imprisonment being to correct and to punish. This principle runs through the whole of the publication in question; and the respectable author of the pamphlet expresses infinite satisfaction in the idea that such principles are daily gaining ground. We have formed a different opinion as to the nature and principle of the employment of prisoners; but without entering into the subject as affecting the cause of prison discipline in England, we are so persuaded of the evil effects which would follow, in this country, from any ground being gained in introducing the principle to which we object, that we are bound by an imperative sense of duty to express our dissent from it. The spread of such a principle would rob us of the most effectual means of rendering imprisonment an instrument in the hands of the magistracy of Ireland conducive to the diminution of crime. In Ireland the principal causes of crime are to be found in the ignorance and want of education of the lower orders, and in the baneful effect of evil instruction from the ill-disposed, to which they are so much exposed; and these evils are with peculiar effect met and counteracted by a system of instruction in the gaols. The author of the publication in question will admit that his arguments entirely rest upon the assumed fact that punitive labour is likely to succeed in its object, while the system of instruction and reformation is likely to fail. Now the experience of this country clearly warrants a different conclusion, and affords every year additional proof that the latter are the remedies precisely applicable to the case of our prisoners; that instruction is received with eagerness and with gratitude, and attended with the most beneficial effects; and that the instances of improved character, in those who have been discharged after their period of imprisonment, have been so numerous and satisfactory, as to afford conclusive arguments in favour of a perseverance in the endeavour to use the opportunity which that imprisonment affords, to reform the unhappy inmates of our gaols, and to turn them from the evil of their ways.

DUBLIN PRISONS AND DEBTORS PRISONS.

THESE prisons formed separate heads in our General Report of last year. We now refer to our Appendix, particularly to our reports on the Four Courts Marshalsea and Newgate, to both of which prisons we are anxious to draw the attention of government.

APPENDIX.

Form of REPORT of the Inspector-general, made on his Inspection of the Gaol,
prior to Spring Assizes, 182 .

Form
of Report.

Sect.

Enactments of 50 Geo. III. c. 103.

3.—In every county gaol there shall be two separate parts; one for males and one for female prisoners, completely divided, so as to prevent any intercourse.—And for each class, 1 yard, 1 bath, 1 privy, 1 good water pump, 1 common hall or kitchen.

The apartments to be dry and airy, and, if possible, so numerous as to afford a separate cell for each prisoner to sleep in.

One or more rooms or cells (according to the size of the prison) for the solitary confinement of the insane and outrageous.

One chapel for religious purposes.

One or more infirmaries, with suitable accommodations.

One or more work rooms for trades and industry.

41.—Every keeper of any gaol, bridewell, &c. to provide himself with one or more printed copies of this Act.

42.—Regulates the appointment and qualification of inspector, with consent and approbation of the court or judge, at each assizes or presenting term, to live within one mile of the prison.

44.—Clerk of the crown to furnish to the local inspector of each county gaol, a complete schedule of prisoners, tried at each assizes, and at each quarter sessions, containing crimes, sentence, executed or remitted.

45.—Local inspector to transmit said schedule, and a report of the state of the gaol, annually, to the inspector-general, under a penalty of 10 l.

47.—The grand jury to appoint three chaplains for county gaols, &c. to be approved of by the court or judge of assize: 1 of established church; 1 roman catholic, 1 dissenting minister, if required by the court.

48.—Every such chaplain shall read prayers to his flock every Sunday morning. Every chaplain to visit each prison to which he is appointed twice at least in every week, exclusive of Sunday; at each visit to go into every cell to exhort those who are willing to hear.

48.—Each chaplain to attend every malefactor within his charge previous to and at the time of his execution.

The chaplains, in turn, to inspect the bread and other provisions of all the prisoners, and to take care that they are of good quality, and of sufficient weight.

49.—Regulates the salaries of all the chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.

50.—Regulates the qualifications and appointment of physician and surgeon for the county gaols, bridewells, &c. to be approved of by the court of assize.

51.—To visit every prison at least twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary.

54.—To make a weekly return of sick to the local inspector, with name and disease.

55.—Regulates the appointment of an apothecary for the county gaols and bridewells, &c.; to be approved of by the court.

Apothecary to attend the physician or surgeon in their visits to the prison, and to execute their orders.

56, 57, 58.—Regulates the supply of medicines by the apothecary and the vouchers required on oath; the taxation of druggists' bills, if required by the grand jury, and the supply of other articles for the sick, and compensation to the apothecary.

59.—The offices of surgeon and apothecary may be united in one person, and such person cannot be inspector or physician.

63.—Regulates the providing provisions, and issue thereof to poor prisoners, under the inspection of the chaplains in rotation, and of the inspector. Provisions to be made in advance for such provisions, or treasurer may pay the amount.

64.—Regulates supply of straw and other necessary petty expenses. Gaoler to furnish a calendar to the grand jury, to regulate the payment thereof, to be presented in advance.

495.

65.—Regulates

Form
of Report.

Sect.

65.—Regulates the supply of fuel, prison dresses, bedsteads, blankets, &c. &c. to those who are in need thereof, by the local inspector.

66.—Contractors to account on oath.

67.—Penalty on any grand juror or officer being concerned in contracts.

69.—Seventeen rules established prison discipline.

71.—Inspectors to report on oath as to prison rules—how obeyed.

Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 64.

Sect.

4.—Regulates the proceedings of the committee of grand juries appointed to superintend the government and management of the gaol, and grant certain powers.

4.—Poor prisoners supplied with food and necessities at the public expense not to be supplied in any other way.

5.—Debtors confined for less than 10 l. to receive, by order of the court, 4 s. per week from detaining creditor, and to be discharged on failure of payment.

7.—Inspectors-general to make out three dietary tables, according to schedule (A.) one of which is to be selected by the grand jury of each county, and adopted for the gaol, and posted in some conspicuous part of the prison.

9.—Contracts for diet to be made with clerk of the peace.

10.—Gaol account book, Schedule (A.) to be kept, and the account of provisions daily entered therein; pans books to be also provided for the different contractors.

11.—Prison dresses, bedding and necessities, to be provided and completed according to the establishment of each prison, and deficiencies supplied at each annual inspection of the inspector-general. See Schedules (B. & C.)

12.—Specific articles of dress and bedding.

19.—Establishes a form of annual return, Schedule (E.) to be made by the gaoler to the inspector-general.—N. B. The constant attention of local inspectors will be required to this return, which comprises matter of the greatest importance to the establishment of a good prison system; and the character of the gaol will depend upon the manner in which the gaoler is at all times prepared to fill it.

22.—Empowers inspector-general to visit and examine, on oath, into the state of any gaol.

26.—A book to be kept in every prison, in which the observations of the grand jury and local inspector, and the visits of all other officers, are to be entered; specifying every visit, and the duty performed.

27.—Regulates the appointment of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries.

28.—Regulates the supply of medicines from Apothecaries Hall, if it shall seem expedient.

32.—Regulates the appointment of matron.

33.—Empowers the local inspector to give notice to the keeper of any district bridewell within the county, in the event of the crowded state of the county gaol; and to require him to detain any prisoners who may be in his custody, until it may be necessary to transmit them to sufficient time for trial at the assizes.

37.—Regulates the labour of poor prisoners, and their instruction in their work.

38.—Regulates the supply of books, tools and teachers.

39.—Imposing penalties on bringing into, or selling within the gaol, any spirituous or fermented liquors.

40.—Regulates the application of the earnings of poor prisoners.

41.—Empowers court of King's Bench to alter or add to prison rules, and to dismiss keepers, and all other officers offending against the same, or guilty of any misconduct.

51.—Establishes the appointment by the grand jury of a mixed board of superintendence.

Notices to be posted in all gaols and debtors prisons, that all fees are abolished, according to the turn prescribed, including the fees of debtors.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond General Penitentiary.

WE have adverted to some of the leading circumstances worthy of report, with respect to this valuable national establishment, under the head of "General Penitentiaries," in our General Report, to which we refer.

Dublin
District.

The prison consists of three leading classes of men, and the same number of females, each class being separated into three divisions, forming eighteen in all.

The prisoners on their commitment are placed in the first class, in which they are wholly excluded from society, being obliged to remain by day and night and to work at their respective cells, which are sufficiently commodious to admit of a loom being erected in each. After being kept a sufficiently long period in the lower class, the convict is advanced to the second, in which the prisoners are kept in separate cells by night, being allowed during the day to mess and work in small divisions. At the end of the proper period for being attached to this class the convict is removed to the higher, where a farther intermixture is permitted. At present prisoners in the higher class are placed in large cells at night, which contain three beds in each, but this circumstance arises out of the original arrangement of the building, and is considered by the governor as a defect, which he hopes to remedy. When a convict in an advanced class is guilty of any misconduct, he is again reduced; and it has been satisfactory to find that, although some instances appear from time to time of a seduction from the second class to the first, no instance has occurred in which the governor has been obliged to remove any convict who had once arrived at the higher class: the conduct of which class, after a short trial of the present system, gives every encouragement to hope that the true influences of the penitentiary system are likely to make progress in this institution.

The trades carried on upon the male side are tailoring, shoe-making and weaving, exclusive of such and from the prisoners in the repairs and cleaning of the building and yards as produce the effect of that perfect neatness which marks every part of the establishment. On the female side, washing, needle-work and knitting. The instruction of the prisoners in a profitable trade being the primary object of their labour (their time being also a good deal engaged in the school) the productive result of the work (though by no means undetected) is not made a leading object. It is the intention of the governor to recommend the erection of one tread-wheel, as a means of discipline in the lower class.

Nothing can be more essential to the success of the penitentiary system, than that proper objects should be selected for the house, and that fixed regulations should be established to secure this important point. And we are gratified to find that the rule suggested to Government by Mr. Rowan has been sanctioned, viz. that no convict should be placed on the establishment under 18 or above 30 years of age, or whose sentence of transportation exceeds seven years.

We have much pleasure in reporting the great improvement in the character and qualifications of the officers of both the male and female side of the penitentiary. The officers in the charge of the male wards are in general steady and efficient in the performance of their duty, and those of the female side have met with our entire approbation. Miss Freeman has been recently appointed to the arduous office of matron, and though she has yet scarcely entered upon the duties of her charge, we are satisfied that the selection has been made on such grounds, and after such inquiries, that the penitentiary is likely to derive much advantage from her services.

We have in our General Report noticed the means of addition to the accommodation of this prison, which have been pointed out by the governor.

On the whole we have every satisfaction in making our report on this penitentiary. The cleanliness, regularity, system of book-keeping, and whole interior system, come as near as we can imagine those of any institutions to do, to the complete fulfilment of the intentions of the Legislature, and of the regulations prescribed for its government.

Kilmainham Gaol.

WE are concerned to find this prison again embarrassed in its interior regulation by convicts from the counties, who now occupy an hospital which would suffice as a work room for carrying on manufacture to a considerable extent. This difficulty is owing to the delays attending the hulk at Kingstown, and until the gaol is wholly given up to the county of Dublin, we consider its improvement suspended. This difficulty will speedily be corrected.

Dublin
District.

The purport of our last Report was to bear our testimony to the cleanly state of the gaol, which aims at nothing more than to be a receptacle for the safe custody of prisoners, and as such it is tolerably well regulated; but it is wholly devoid of any thing like a system which can improve the habits of the prisoners, or render confinement salutary or productive through the medium of their labour. On these points the establishment is still at a stand, and we consider the regulations of dressing, state of day rooms, &c. and whole interior, as much below most other county gaols. We have the more lamented these deficiencies in the prison of the county of Dublin, as we had looked to it as a perfect system which would prove beneficial beyond its own walls, and become a school for the instruction of officers from other gaols; and as we had also been convinced that the spirited attempts made by the Rev. Mr. Nixon, to carry on manufactures in the prison, owed its failure to those officers who ought to have laboured for its success. On the whole, we have no satisfaction in reporting on any part of Kilmainham gaol, with the exception of the female side, which has happily come under that species of moral government, and enjoyed the advantages of that example which alone can produce the fruit of real improvement in the prison. Under Mrs. Bayly, the matron, this class have been kept regularly to work, and so instructed as to produce effects of the most striking nature, which we have alluded to in our General Report; in short, in passing from the male to the female side of Kilmainham, a visitor of any experience can at once perceive a change to a different moral atmosphere, which reflects as much credit on the one side, as it does discredit on the other.

The tread-wheel is scarcely in operation, and the machinery out of order. Until the visit of the Inspector-general, the governor and head turnkey were even ignorant of the measurement of the steps, or the number on the circumference of the wheel.

The prison dresses of the gaol being party-coloured, we recommend strongly to the committee of the grand jury to substitute grey or blue jackets and trousers, the effect of a party-coloured dress being, in our opinion, injurious in its effects upon the minds and feelings of the prisoners, and calculated to militate against any system intended for their improvement in this respect.

A reference having been made to us with respect to the introduction of the potatoe diet for two days in each week, we have reported our opinion against the change, as there are no separate cooking kitchens in the prison, and the cooking of potatoe in the day rooms tends to dirt and disorder. We object extremely to the present system of giving to the prisoners possession of their tin and milk for the day, and permitting them to put their tin on the fire. In every gaol the meals should be served regularly on trays, and the utensils should only remain in the day rooms during meal hours. The correction of this system however could only be connected with a whole train of regulations, which would imply not improvement, but the first introduction of any thing that deserves the name of anterior regulation in the prison.

We consider the state of Kilmainham as calling for an immediate inquiry, in which we are anxious to afford our assistance.

Officers Salaries:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 200	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	60	-	each.
Goaler	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Deputy ditto	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Turnkeys	-	-	-	-	52	-	-
Clerk	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
					£. 952	-	-

Newgate.

HAVING again inspected this prison we are only confirmed in the opinion, that there is no practicable remedy for its deficiencies as the gaol of the city of Dublin, and that the erection of a new prison is indispensable. In support of this opinion we offer the following reasons:—

1st. No further relief to this gaol by committals to the Richmond Bridewell can be afforded, as that prison is, with respect to cells, already over crowded; and the magistrates contemplate the building an additional number of cells in that prison.

2d. Notwithstanding the accommodation afforded by Richmond Bridewell and Smithfield Penitentiary, the present state of Newgate is so crowded on the male side that it is impossible, in such a scene of confusion, either to employ, to classify, or even to cover the wickedness of the prisoners.

3d. The increase of committals in Dublin may much be attributed to the state of the gaol. A great proportion of both the male and female prisoners are persons who, although committed for comparatively trivial offences, and for a very short period, are of the most depraved morals, who lead vicious and dissolute lives, are recommended over and over again, and are nuisances to the public. For the correction of such offenders no provision

can

can be made in this gaol, either by hard labour or solitary confinement; and we have no doubt that if those persons were placed under proper regulations, and under a system of punishment, it would much tend to lessen the number of recommitals.

4th. While it is admitted that the class of offenders thus described are encouraged by idleness, and also contaminated by intercourse with each other, the want of a proper goal prevents the application of a remedy, and the continuance of a want of employment must ever increase the evil, and also present a bar to the exertions of the officers, schoolmaster and matron, to carry on a better system in the other classes.

5th. We conceive that the diminution of recommitals which might be expected by a good system of labour, &c. with the reduction of the expense of the dietary which good cooking facilities would render practicable, would much counterbalance the amount of the annual punishments which the new prison would involve.

6th. We add, as our last reason for considering a new goal necessary, the present state of Newgate:—

Class.	Number of Cells.	Number of Day Rooms.	Dimensions of Yards.	Number of Prisoners.
8 th				
1.	4 rooms, 22 beds	- - 4 - -	50 feet 4 inch. long, by 17 feet 6 inch. broad	74
2.	- 24 -	1 room, 30 feet by 17 feet 4 inches.	53 feet 6 inch. long, by 32 feet 9 inch. broad	100
3.	- 12 -	circular, 17 feet diameter.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, by 28 broad	03
4.	- 16 -	- - 8 - -	53 feet 4 inches, by 17 feet broad	30
5.	6 rooms, 11 cells	- - 8 - -	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad	11

It is only doing justice to the officers of this prison to state, that so far as circumstances will admit, the system is well carried on. The cells and yards are very clean, and the day-rooms less offensive and unwholesome than could be supposed, from the depressing state of crowding, which is unavoidable. An advantage will arise by the immediate removal of convicts, when the bulk at Kingsdown is ready for their reception.

On the female side, under the most discouraging difficulties, the work of improvement goes steadily forward, and the instances of apparent reformation have been of the most encouraging nature. And we have no doubt, that if the Ladies Committee and Matron had the means of disposing of the disorderly class, by placing them in solitary confinement, and in hard labour, and also of better classifying the remainder of the females, a truly gratifying scene would soon be exhibited in Newgate.

We feel it right to advert to a point which we understand has arisen, out of an opinion given in the Report of the "Irish Association for the improvement of prisons and prison discipline," viz. that shortening the periods of imprisonment, and adding solitary confinement to the punishment, would tend to diminish crime. It has been lately concluded, that such a change of system would lessen the quantum of accommodation required in a prison. We on the contrary consider, that such a change (if adopted) would require an addition to, and a superior description of prison accommodation.

The object of solitary confinement under the humane and wise principles of our law is, not to place the prisoner in a state of bodily suffering, but so to detach him from the society of his fellow men as to force him to reflection, and thereby to produce a beneficial effect upon his mind. This system of discipline absolutely requires, that to each individual should be allotted such a room or cell as can afford reasonable bodily comfort and space sufficient to carry on industry within it; and it must be evident, that such an arrangement, if extended to many prisoners (as exemplified in the general penitentiaries), would require such a scale of accommodation as would more than counterbalance any saving of room which would arise from the introduction of shorter periods of confinement; and consequently such a system would rather furnish additional argument in favour of, than a reason for dispensing with, a new goal.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector	- - -	£. 410	- - for city goals.
Chaplain	- - -	100	- - each, ditto.
Physician	- - -	400	- -
Surgeon	- - -	375	- -
Goaler	- - -	400	- -
Deputy ditto	- - -	300	- -
Turnkeys	- - -	50	- -
Matron	- - -	60	- -
Clerk	- - -	78	- -
Schoolmaster	- - -	50	- -

Dublin
District.

Smithfield Penitentiary.

THIS institution, admirable in principle for the moral government of juvenile offenders, and for the reception of certain classes of females under sentence of imprisonment, now contains 77 boys and 45 women, for whom there is sufficient accommodation.

The boys are principally employed at the loom, and in performing the necessary offices of whitewashing and cleaning the prison; they are also instructed in the school.

The females are employed in needle-work, knitting, and in the laundry; and also have instruction in reading from the matrons of the institution.

The character of the governor and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden, stands justly high in the opinion of the magistrates who visit and superintend the penitentiary; and so far as good example, steady, yet mild treatment, and anxious care for the moral improvement of the prisoners, can secure a good system, we are most willing to bear our testimony in favour of them.

Having however in our Report of last year stated publicly, that we were "not so much" satisfied as we expected to be, with the attention paid, either to the cleanliness or order "of the rooms and bedding, or to the clothing of the prisoners, &c." and having offered some suggestions which have been wholly unattended to, we feel called upon to advert again to the same points.

Our experience, as well as the practice of all schools established for large numbers of boys, and conducted with the advantages of modern improvement, bear us out in the opinion, that there is no part of the moral government of the young more important than the accustoming them to a system of strict discipline throughout the routine of the day. Bells should ring to mark the time for rising, breakfast, school, work, relaxation, dinner, &c. Each turnkey should have the exclusive charge of a certain number of boys, and should be obliged to parade his class with order and silence on each of these occasions, and to place them in the appointed employment. The clothing should be put on with strict uniformity: no buttons to be wanted, or holes in any part of the clothing. The boys should be taught to stand in line, to open and close their ranks, and to file with regularity and silence from one part of the penitentiary to another, as occasion requires. In the school we recommend that the system of the model school of the "Society for the Education of the Poor" should be adopted, and that the master should be instructed in that school. It would also be found advantageous to the turnkeys if they could be permitted to see the system of the Hibernian Military School.

The means we leave to the managers of the institution; but we are obliged to report, that in all the mechanical part of the moral government of juvenile offenders (which we conceive to form a most essential part of the system) which is brought to so great perfection in the present institutions for the education of youth, this penitentiary is very deficient; and we respectfully urge upon the grand jury to co-operate with us in endeavouring to correct the system on this most important particular.

Gross amount of work for the last year	-	-	£. 579. 15. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Net profit	-	-	313. 19. 8.

Richmond Bridewell.

THIS prison, for the reception of males and females sentenced to a period of imprisonment exceeding six months, has been progressively improving, and is now most efficient for the purposes for which it is intended, and a credit to the magistracy of the city of Dublin and to the officers of the establishment. The moral improvement and work of the female classes are very gratifying; and on the male side the prisoners are well instructed, clothed, and steadily kept to work; and the general order and cleanliness of the prison and yards is most satisfactory.

The prison is less crowded than it was on the day of our last inspection. It is, however, to be lamented that a day of labour cannot be followed in this bridewell by a night of reflection in a solitary cell; and although the crowding of the prisoners is less distressing than it was, there are still placed in many of the cells.

The following is the present distribution of numbers and employment:—

Males—Weaving	-	-	-	-	72
Tailors	-	-	-	-	6
Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	4
Tread-wheel	-	-	-	-	11
Other employment	-	-	-	-	42
					135 in 63 cells.
Females—Weaving	-	-	-	-	10
Spinning	-	-	-	-	8
Needle work	-	-	-	-	29
Carding	-	-	-	-	13
Laundry	-	-	-	-	5
Other works	-	-	-	-	40
					104 in 37 cells

Total

Total amount of work for 1824	-	-	-	£. 1,144. 3. 2½
Net profit for - - ditto	-	-	-	601. 6. 11½

Dublin
District.

The prison admits of being made available for a greater number of prisoners (with separate cells) than it now affords, and the magistrates are keeping that object in view, and propose gradually to increase the accommodation.

The tread-wheel is conducted with great regularity in this prison; the power of the wheel is as yet only applied to raising water, but it is in contemplation to add machinery for grinding corn, and to add a bakery to this establishment for the supply of all the prisons in the city. We have no doubt that the zeal which is manifested on the part of the magistracy, local inspector, and governor of this institution, will give effect to this and other plans for its improvement, and that the Richmond Reformatory will rank among the most useful and best regulated establishments in the empire.

Four Courts Marshals.

THIS Marshalsea is the prison of the court of King's Bench, established for the custody of persons confined for debt after the return of the writ. The prisoners are removed from the several county gaols on the return of the writ, or afterwards removed by habeas corpus.

It is regulated under the control of a local inspector and marshal, with inferior officers, and under rules and regulations established by the court of King's Bench in pursuance of the 50th Geo. III. c. 103, s. 73, &c. by which the fees are regulated.

A considerable emolument arises to the marshal from rent and fees established by the court. The rates of the apartments, let to either one or more prisoners, are painted upon the door of the room. The prison is closed at night, and all persons obliged to retire to their apartments, strangers being excluded from the Marshalsea. The tap is placed under strict rules, and all spirituous liquors forbidden.

The prison consists of three classes of persons; viz.

1. Persons paying rent for rooms.
2. Common-hall prisoners, paying 1 d. per night.
3. Pauper prisoners.

These classes have heretofore been indiscriminately mixed in the prison, except with respect to the different apartments to which they are entitled, the yards being common to all. No regular dietary could be established, and the allowance of bread to paupers was confined to twenty individuals.

Since our last Report the estimate has been carried into execution for the better separation of the yards, and the classification for which the work was intended may now be effected, the tap abolished, and some regulation established for servants, which may effectually check the irregularities which have too much prevailed in the prison.

The present state of the Marshalsea is as follows:—

- 1st Class.—Sixty-five gentlemen and respectable persons paying rent for their accommodation, for whom but 35 rooms will be available, viz. 9 double rooms, and 26 single rooms. This would upon an average calculation of the number and rank of the inmates accommodate about fifty with sufficient room. The double rooms are now in general inhabited by three and the single rooms by two inmates.
- 2d Class.—Forty-three common-hall prisoners, to whom will be available but two ranges, with a partition in each, of 40 by 17 feet each in length and breadth; this is an inadequate accommodation.
- 3d Class.—Twenty-five paupers, to whom 5 rooms will be available, and afford sufficient accommodation.
- 4th Class.—Two respectable females, to whom 1 room is allotted.
- 5th Class.—Three pauper females, to whom 1 room is allotted.

The female classes are very ill accommodated with respect to a yard, having no other than that belonging to the common-hall class of men.

On the whole it is evident that sufficient accommodation does not exist, and that until an addition shall be made upon an extended site, the prison must labour under serious difficulties, with respect to the comforts of the debtors, and the means of good government. A great change for the better we conceive, however, to be very practicable, and we cannot but report the general state of the Marshalsea as very discreditable, and the fifth and confusion of the pauper class truly disgraceful. In this class it will now be practicable to bring into operation the provisions of the Prison Act, and to regulate the dietary; and His Majesty's Court of King's Bench may now consider the institution prepared for the enforcement of such regulations as their Lordships may think expedient to establish.

We strongly recommend that the system of this prison should be radically altered: fees abolished; rates reduced, and brought to the credit of the public; and that the marshal should be paid wholly by salary; and the under officers appointed by the government, and placed on salaries.

Dublin District.*Sheriff's Prison.*

THIS marshalsea was originally built to prevent the abuse of spangling-houses, and as a temporary residence for debtors in transitu to the Four Courts Marshalsea, but from the numbers in the latter place, and the desire of many to remain here in preference, it has long since become the permanent residence for debtors. We have very maturely considered the principle upon which this prison is supported, and we much question its legality. The two excepted cases in the Act for the abolition of all rents, are the Four Courts Marshalsea and the City Marshalsea; and the Sheriff's Prison appears to us to stand upon precisely the same footing as the marshalsea attached to any county or city gaol.

The prison is improved in cleanliness and order, and the local inspector, Sir Edward Stanley, has proposed a plan to effect some classification.

City Marshalsea.

NO change has taken place in this very bad prison since our last Report, and consequently the appearance and state of the building is worse than it was at the time of our last inspection.

There are 30 persons crowded into one miserable room, in which they remain by night and day. Their bedding, most deficient in quantity, is ranged upon a long guised bed, on which the whole number sleep together.

The rooms for which rents are paid are in a very dirty state, and the whole establishment, both as to structure of the building, and interior state, is wholly unfit for a marshalsea for the city of Dublin, and a disgrace to the prison system of the country.

St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

THIS prison remains in the same state in which we reported it last year, deficient in every accommodation. The only group whom we found assembled together in the common hall, were employed at card playing, smoking, &c. in a room which presented, as did the prisoners, a melancholy picture of filth and wretchedness.

In our General Report we have stated our opinion on this class of prisons, and we trust that we shall not be called upon to report upon them under their present regulations another year.

St. Dunns Manor Prison.

THIS is the prison attached to the Seneschal's Court, in the Earl of Meath's liberty. We were gratified to find no prisoners in confinement at the period of our last inspection, as the want of provision for their reception remains as reported last year.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

WE are gratified in reporting a great improvement in the interior regulation, cleanliness and attention of the under officers and servants of the establishment, since our inspection of last year. The sewers and water closets still remain in a defective state, the use of many of the latter discontinued.

No alteration has taken place in the dietary. Two chaplains have been appointed within the last year.

The total accommodation of the house consists of 198 cells, together with 16 rooms for convalescents, exclusive of the day-rooms and apartments of officers and servants. At present the number of patients amount to 253, of this number there are 146 incurable cases, which should be removed to the lunatic wards of the House of Industry were it not that the accommodation in that establishment is unequal to the number of applicants for admission. This inconvenience we have pointed out in our General Report.

A morning report book has been established within the last year, which exhibits to the eye of any visitor the state of the institution, the number employed, and nature of their work; and also the names of all patients under coercion, stating the nature of that coercion, and the authority under which it has been imposed.

The number under any restraint in the house on the day of our inspection amounted to but eight patients, principally confined to the use of the muffs, and but one instance of a patient fastened to his bed.

State of the Asylum :

Remained in the House 5th January 1824	-	-	-	236
Received from January 1824 to January 1825	-	-	-	159
			Total	- 388
Recovered	-	-	-	78
Released on trial	-	-	-	9
Unrelieved	-	-	-	8
Transferred to House of Industry	-	-	-	30
Died	-	-	-	21
Remain in the hospital	-	-	-	248
			Total	- 388

There

There are ten classes with yards, 5 of males, and 5 of females; viz.

- 1 Class convalescent, each six.
- 3 Classes, various shades of tranquil patients.
- 1 Class of refractory.

Dublin
District.

112 Patients were at work on the day of our inspection, employed in gardening, weaving, spinning, needlework, knitting and reading; patients are also found efficient in washing and cleaning the house and yards.

We suggested in our last Report, that it might be expedient on the admission of patients that the visitors of this institution should require security from the persons recommending each patient, that they would again receive and provide for them in the event of their case proving to be incurable.

We should again recommend such a caution in cases, where there should not be sufficient room in the House of Industry, to be adopted under a bond and penalty.

Lunatic Asylum, House of Industry.

SINCE the period of our last Report, Mr. Jackson, the moral superintendent of this establishment, (under Colonel Morris, the governor of the House of Industry,) has been appointed to the *Lunatic Asylum* at Belfast. He has been replaced by a gentleman of the same name, and the general state of the proper lunatics is still very creditable to the establishment to which this asylum is attached.

In the arrangements made on the appointment of a new superintendent, Colonel Morris has effected a material object to this institution, by allotting part of the salary of the superintendent to his wife, who acts as matron, and the duties performed by whom are very valuable.

We have had the satisfaction to find a continuance of the same mild treatment of which we reported favourably in the last year.

The male patients are generally employed in cultivating the garden, assisting the headles in carrying coals and provisions, washing potatoes, and sweeping the court-yards of the house.

The females are employed in making the clothing and bedding of the house, in spinning flax, knitting stockings, quilting, and assisting in cleaning the house.

The patients, male and female, receive a small premium in money on Saturdays for the work they execute in the work.

Since our last Report there have been erected at the rear of the lunatic wards ten cells, for the occasional restraint of such patients as may become refractory in the wards.

Present state of the House:

	Number of Beds.	Number of Patients.	Number of Screens.
Male Lunatic Wards - - - - -	150	149	11
Female - - ditto - - - - -	214	214	94
Male Lunatic Cells - - - - -	23	32	6
Female - - ditto - - - - -	62	62	7
	469	468	48

In the male department there are 68 epileptic and idiot patients; and in the female department there are 114 idiots and epileptic cases; the remainder of each class are incurable lunatics.

Private Lunatic Asylums, Finglas.

THESE establishments continue on the same footing as we reported them last year, under the care of

- Doctor Harty - - - Combining 18 rooms for ladies and gentlemen.
- Doctor Jackson - - - Ditto - - - - - ditto.
- Mr. Gregory - - - This asylum has been enlarged within the last year, and now makes up 40 beds.

The rooms afford good accommodation, and every pains seem to be taken to render them available to the present comfort of the patients and to promote their cure, without any unnecessary restraint. In these three establishments we saw but one instance (in the establishment of Mr. Gregory) of the strait waistcoat being used, and in this instance the patient was walking in the garden.

Gardens and pleasure grounds are attached to each.

Dublin
District.*Lunatic Asylum, Donnybrook.*

THIS asylum is established by the Society of Friends out of their own funds, and receive 18 patients: at present but 6 men and 3 females are in the house. The patients pay for their support according to their ability, several now inmates not being able to afford more than one-third of the actual amount of expense attending their maintenance and care. When applicants from the society do not fill the asylum, the governors are permitted to receive five patients not belonging to it.

The system is admirably conducted; the treatment of the patients humane and kind; and the establishment in a most creditable state of order and cleanliness.

St. Patrick's Hospital.

FOR lunatics and idiots, founded by Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's.

The governors incorporated by charter are composed of many of the highest official characters for the time being, with some members elected.

Under such guardianship, the interests of the institution are certain of being well attended to. The patients are accommodated with good apartments, and with yards for air and exercise. The present governor, Mr. Campbell, is an officer well qualified for his situation.

*North District.**County of Antrim Gaol.*North
District.

NO material alteration has taken place in this gaol since last inspection. Every exertion is made by the local inspector, assisted by the other officers, to establish system and discipline; but the want of accommodation for classification and labour, and the bad structure of this prison, must ever act as a preventive to great moral improvement and good order. I trust the attention of the grand jury will be called to this serious defect, as I fear my minor alterations I could recommend, short of an addition, will not avail. The benefit derived from the school, and in the female department from the matron, holds out encouragement to incur some expense in extending the accommodation of cells and work-rooms. The reduced dietary has created a saving to the county; and the convicts will be removed immediately after the assizes to a bulk ordered by Government, at Kingstown, which will also economize the county funds. Stones should be provided, to enable the keeper to give hard labour to convicted criminals, by breaking them for the roads. There are no work-rooms, and only 62 cells for the criminals of this large county.

The legal classification for prisoners cannot be carried into effect with the present accommodation, and consequently the tried and untried associate together. The food is cooked in one kitchen, which creates cleanliness and order; but the want of employment for male prisoners is a serious evil.

Officers Salaries:

Local inspector	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	40	-	each.
Physician	-	-	-	80	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	300	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	20	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	30	-	-
Nurse-tender	-	-	-	26	guineas.	-
1 Turnkey	-	-	-	42	-	-
2 Ditto	-	-	-	34	-	-
3 Ditto	-	-	-	34	-	-

Town of Carrickfergus Gaol.

THIS gaol remains in every respect in the same state as it was last year, devoid of all legal accommodation, and consists only of 4 rooms; but I find, by a communication with the mayor, that it is still in contemplation to erect a small prison on a new site, the plan of which I have forwarded to him. If the grand jury will, at this session, present the sum of 7000 l. now satisfied it will provide the necessary accommodation; and have no doubt his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will, (if required), advance the money, under the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, clause 30, to be repaid by instalments, free of interest.

Officers and Salaries:

Local inspector	-	-	-	£. 5	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	10	-	-

*Belfast House of Correction.*North
District.

THIS is the only house of correction, with hard labour, in full operation in Ireland; and all its departments are improved since my last inspection. Every male prisoner is occupied breaking stones for the high road and streets; by thus uniting punishment with industry and school instruction, I believe as much good is effected as can be expected within the walls of a common county gaol. The testimony of the magistrates and officers is, that fewer commitments have occurred since hard labour has been established; and this gaol is a striking example of the possibility of following up much of a good system, even where the building is ill constructed for classification and security, there being but 18 cells for males, and 2 yards, and the walls are entirely built of bricks; were there a separate cell for each prisoner, and 2 more yards, I should consider this a very perfect example of strict prison discipline. I do not mean by this to controvert the frequent satisfactory results, in the way of moral reformation, which arise from kind and conciliatory treatment, and which often occur from judicious management and selection on the part of the chaplains or benevolent persons in their visits, and reasoning with the prisoners; but this will always depend on the habits of officers, and cannot alter the general principle, that a prison is a place of punishment and degradation in the first instance.

The females are all employed at needle-work and spinning, under a matron; a good school is established, and the officers are all attentive to their duty.

A considerable profit is made for the county funds by breaking stones; a prisoner can break half a ton in one day, and his one-third of this amounts to 2½d. the accounts of which are regularly kept, and he receives it leaving the gaol. There are only 36 cells, 6 day-rooms, 6 work rooms, and 2 yards, in this prison; the men break the stones in sheds in the yards; there is a chapel, but no regular infirmary; the board of superintendence have kindly attended to most of my suggestions. The salary of the matron is smaller than at other prisons.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 50	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Deputy D ^r	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	15	-	-

Artrim Bridewell.

A PLAN of a new bridewell, in this sessions town, has been laid before the magistrates by Lord Fernad, and an estimate is prepared for the sum of 700*l.* to be submitted to the grand jury; I have seen the plan and site, and they are in every respect suitable. The old prison consists only of 2 wretched cells, devoid of all legal accommodation.

Lisburn Bridewell.

THIS prison remains as reported on last year, consisting of 2 small dark cells, without yards, day-room, or sufficient furniture. It is only seven miles from Belfast prison, and perhaps it would be unnecessary to erect a new building here; in which case it can only legally be used as a lock-up house for a few hours, till a constable can be procured to convey the prisoner to the county gaol; it has occasionally been used as a minor court prison for debtors.

Ballinena and Ballymoney.

BRIDEWELLS are about to be erected in these sessions towns, and the old dungeons are not used.

The following minor court prisons, with the exception of Belfast, are not used by the seneschals, and will not be so till better provision is made for the debtor's accommodation.

Belfast	-	-	-	-	-	two rooms.
Lisburn	-	-	-	-	-	one ditto.
Ballinena	-	-	-	-	-	one black-hole.
Ballymoney	-	-	-	-	-	one ditto.
Ballycastle	-	-	-	-	-	two small rooms.
Glenam	-	-	-	-	-	two ditto.
Broughshane	-	-	-	-	-	two ditto.
Clough	-	-	-	-	-	two ditto.
Town	-	-	-	-	-	one ditto.
Port Glenone	-	-	-	-	-	one ditto.

The seneschal of Belfast continues to grant warrants for debtors, and on my visit I found them, as last year, confined to two small rooms in the top story of a house in Smithfield. The paupers complained that they were not supplied, as the law directs, with bedsteads, blankets, straw, fire, or food.

North
District.*County of Antrim Gaol.*

THIS is originally an ill-constructed prison for inspection or classification, and having only 18 separate cells, a perfect system of discipline (including information and punishment) cannot be established; so much depends on separation of classes, and the means of solitary confinement and hard labour.

I have given the subject much consideration, and am of opinion that the most economical and useful method the grand jury can pursue, is to erect a new gaol on another site, and sell the present gaol and ground to reimburse a part of the expense. The board of superintendence called a special meeting on the day of my inspection, and were satisfied that something should be done to increase the accommodation. They requested me to send them a plan for a new gaol, which they would lay before the grand jury for consideration, with their recommendation. I have accordingly directed an architect to prepare one. Mr. Waugh, the acting local inspector, has effected every thing that zeal and intelligence could do, as to regulating the interior economy of the prison, and in this respect it is in a very creditable state. He is about to try, at my suggestion, breaking stones as a general employment for the criminals, which is practised with success at Belfast.

An increased number of solitary cells are required; and a general cooking kitchen for all classes, which would secure regularity at meals; the females of all descriptions, tried and untried, are together for want of accommodation.

The hospital is too small.

The governor pays and appoints his turnkeys, which is subversive of discipline and check.

The departments of the matron and schoolmaster is well conducted. I submitted all these things to the board of superintendence, and recommended a code of printed regulations to be established.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	£. 50	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	- each.
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Apothecary	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-
First Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Second Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-
Hospital Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

Belfast Newry Bridewell.

NO alteration has taken place in the structure of this prison since my last inspection. A new keeper has been appointed, who keeps the cells and furniture very clean. It consists of a large house, but only two cells are allotted for prisoners, and one small yard in common for them and the keeper. A small presentment would make this an efficient bridewell, by fitting up some of the keeper's rooms for criminals, and repairing the walls of a large yard in the rear. It is a large commercial town, very distant from the county gaol, and the prison is crowded to excess at sessions.

Food, fuel and blankets are provided for the prisoners, and the quarterly returns are regularly forwarded to me. The officiating clergyman is kind enough to act as local inspector.

Lurgan Bridewell.

I HAVE again to report this prison as devoid of all legal accommodation. It consists of two dungeons four feet under the level of the street, unventilated, and declared to be unwholesome by Mr. Wilson, the infirmary surgeon, who I requested to see it. There is no yard, privy or pump; yet several prisoners were lodged here at the last sessions. It is the worst bridewell in use in my district, and in any event I think the grand jury should not allow it to be used as a prison; the King's Bench regulations cannot be complied with.

Bedsteads and blankets were provided at my former inspection under the Act of Parliament; the poorer prisoners are fed, and the quarterly returns are sent to my office. The officiating clergyman is ready to act as local inspector.

Market Hill Bridewell.

THIS place of confinement consists only of two cells, and is but five miles from the county gaol. It is, however, under repairs and some additions, a small sum being presented for it at last sessions, and consequently it is intended to be kept up and furnished.

Newtown Hamilton Bridewell.

THE sessions are no longer held in this town, which is only eight miles from the county gaol. The bridewell consists of two cells, and no accommodation of yards, privy or pump. I think it may be dispensed with; but if retained as a small prison, the above additions are necessary to make it legal.

*Provincial Lunatic Asylum.*North
District.

I INSPECTED the entire of this new building in company with Mr. Waugh, one of the Commissioners, and the superintendent Mr. Jackson, appointed lately by Government; it is finished and ready for occupation. Some delay has been occasioned by the want of funds and the necessary arrangements on commencing a public establishment. I have long known Mr. Jackson as a superintendent in a similar department at the House of Industry, and I expect from his intelligence, a good example will be shown of the manner in which such an asylum should be conducted.

County of Carlow Gaol.

THIS gaol is not a modern one, and consequently does not possess all the advantages to be gained by inspection from the governor's apartments, and by the classification and work rooms provided for in all new buildings; however there are sufficient cells for the average number of prisoners, and a creditable system might be carried on if the zeal and attention of the keeper was applied to it. But I have seldom inspected a gaol where more slovenliness was discernible; and nothing short of the determined interference of the board and grand jury, and their occasional visits to enforce regularity, will avail. Colonel Rochford was kind enough to attend on the day of my inspection, and I suggested such alterations of the system now pursued as I considered calculated to restore order and discipline; and I trust the grand jury will give effect to them and provide the means when necessary. The following things should be immediately attended to:—

1st. To provide permanent employment for every prisoner; and I have recommended breaking stones for the yards and streets, which has succeeded in other prisons, and produced a profit.

2d. The four yards require a deep coat of broken stones and powder to dry them.

3d. There is no chapel. The school room should be divided by a railing to separate the sexes, and fitted up for worship; it would also answer for the school.

4th. A turnkey or assistant should be provided by the county for the gaoler, and should be chosen and paid for by the county. A turnkey paid and chosen by the keeper is no check or security whatever; work cannot be carried on without a person to oversee it.

5th. The contractor should be obliged to bring the meal and milk in time, and regularity of hours for meals established.

6th. A qualified matron (unconnected with the gaoler) should be appointed, and cleanliness established in every department.

7th. Some prison dresses, bedsteads and blankets, should be ordered to supply deficiencies.

8th. Shields should be erected against the inside walls of the yards to break the stones in.

9th. The strictest orders should be given not to admit food from the friends of prisoners, and that each should have a separate cell, as far as practicable.

The accommodation this gaol affords consists of 4 yards, 8 small kitchens, 39 cells, and 3 rooms, for a marsh-hut. The school is carried on in a creditable manner.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 40	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Sergeant	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Gaoler	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Clerk	-	-	-	-	20	-	-

Tullow Bridewell.

A new court-house and bridewell have been presented for in this session town, and I hope will soon be commenced. The bridewell part has not yet been approved of by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The old cell is devoid of all legal accommodation, and should not be used; it must be very unwholesome, and there is reason to apprehend persons have reached the county gaol from this place in a state of fever, which makes it particularly desirable that the magistracy should not commit prisoners there.

County of Donegal Gaol.

THE additional building to the gaol, which I reported on last year, is in a great state of forwardness, and will, I hope, be ready for occupation next summer; till that period I can make no report on the classification and discipline of this prison, as its crowded state, and the want of work and day rooms, precludes the possibility of either being carried to any extent. The interior management is considerably improved under the inspection of the Rev. Mr. Foster, the local inspector, and Mr. Fenton, the governor. The board of superintendence have adopted my suggestion of cooking all the provisions together, and admit its tendency to cleanliness and economy; and the female department, under the matron, is better managed than formerly. A regular schoolmaster is required, from which source so

much

North
District.

much benefit has been derived in other prisons, especially in the absence of all other employment.

There is only one turnkey, which is quite inadequate assistance to the governor of any prison. The old goal has only 30 cells, and no chapel, infirmary, work room, or places for solitary confinement; consequently the classification of prisoners is abandoned, and the tried and untried are mixed together, and no useful labour can be enforced.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 60	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	30	-	- each.
Physician	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Nurse-tender	-	-	-	-	8	-	-

Donegal Bridewell.

THIS place of confinement remains in the same state as it was last year, devoid of all legal accommodation of yards, pump, privies, bedsteads or blankets, and consists of four dark, damp and unventilated cells. It is a sequestered town, and at a great distance from the county goal and the head quarters of the police establishment. The chief constable informed me that if it was repaired and added to, it would be of great use to him in the execution of his duty; and he has since written to me to request something may be done. It is so illegal to place prisoners in it at present that the place must be abolished, under the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 30, unless provision is made the next session to rebuild it. The rector is willing to act as local inspector, without salary, but his efforts would be useless in its present state, as the King's Bench regulations could not be obeyed.

Letterkenny Bridewell.

THIS place merely consists of two dark unwholesome cells in the market-house, and has ceased to be used for prisoners—as the baronet has benevolently prevented the county goaler from lodging prisoners in a place where even the health of prisoners would be endangered, and where there is neither yard, water, privy, bedsteads, blankets or fire-places.

It is a large and populous sequestered town, and it appears to me absolutely necessary that a small bridewell should be erected. In the mean time the grand jury need not pay the keeper.

Lonsdale Asylum.

THE old goal is occupied with the county lunatics and idiots; 30 of them were in it at my inspection—clothed, fed, and kindly treated, as far as the accommodation admitted of; they are to be removed immediately to the new asylum at Asnangh. There did not appear to me any abuse whatever existing in this temporary and benevolent provision for their care.

County of Down Goal.

SINCE last year's inspection the new goal, on a most extensive scale, has been contracted for, and is in progress; it is on the radical plan, and 60,000*l.* has been presented for it on the county. Till this shall be finished nothing but a defective system can be expected for want of classification. Whatever real can effect has been done by Mr. Hamilton, the local inspector; and the grand jury has evinced a ready disposition to comply with my suggestions, for the alterations and rules absolutely necessary for the management of the present goal, till the new one shall be prepared for the reception of prisoners. The extravagant diet, which was formerly sold or exchanged by the prisoners, has been reduced to the standard of the Act, and has produced the best effects; and the introduction of hard labour will tend to making the prison a place of punishment rather than a desirable residence. A matron has been appointed, and the school is carried on with benefit to the prisoners.

The sewers still require cleaning, and the yards should be gravelled. There are only 18 cells, and a few debtors rooms in this prison, and the classification consequently can consist only of tried and untried for all crimes.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	- each.
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Apothecary	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
1 Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
2 Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
3 Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-

Nearry Bridewell.

NO alteration has taken place in this large building since last year; it is the old custom-house, and has never been fitted up as a prison. It consists of 6 large rooms and 2 yards. I have, at each assizes since my appointment, submitted to the grand jury the absolute necessity of some repairs and alterations, by building separate cells. The number of prisoners in this large commercial town must ever call for a good bridewell as aid of the civil power, and the resistance of the county gaol prevents any advantage being taken of it for the suppression of crime. The prison is kept much cleaner than formerly, and the town magistrates take a great interest in its welfare.

Food is provided for proper prisoners, and the returns are kept; but the prison itself is in a dilapidated state, and unsuitable for the safe keeping or discipline of criminals till the ground floor shall be divided into small arched cells.

Hillbars' Bridewell.

THE two dark cells in the market-house are no longer used for the confinement of prisoners.

Newtown Ards Bridewell.

THE dungeon in this town has ceased to be used as a bridewell. At the request of the Marquis of Londonderry I forwarded to his Lordship a plan for a new prison, and I understand it is in contemplation to erect one.

Private Lunatic Asylum (Downpatrick).

I VISITED Mr. Read's establishment, and found it as hitherto kept very neat, the patients appeared comfortable, and under no undue restraint.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

NO alterations have been made in this county gaol since my last inspection, and though I have reason to be satisfied with the clean and orderly state of the prison, yet the want of employment for the prisoners must ever act against its progressive improvement as to discipline.

The board of superintendence were kind enough to meet me on the day of inspection, and I suggested to them the following matters as necessary to establish a good prison system in their gaol:—

- Employment for sentenced prisoners, by breaking stone for the roads.
- The sewers to be enlarged, to prevent the swampy state of the yards.
- All the yards require a coat of gravel, or powdered limestone.
- A chapel to be erected.
- A general cooking kitchen fitted up instead of using the day-rooms for it.
- Solitary cells wanted for punishment.
- The turnkey's appointment or dismissal should be in future approved of by the board of superintendence.
- A matron should be appointed.

The accommodation this gaol affords consists of 36 cells, 12 rooms, 5 day-rooms, 5 yards, and an infirmary, but from the construction of the gaol the classification is not sufficiently minute. It is as follows:—

1. Male debtors.
2. Female ditto.
3. Female felons tried and untied.
4. Felons tried.
5. Minor criminals tried.
6. Criminals untied.

The officers are attentive to their various duties, and the school is well attended to.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	50	-	each.
Goaler	-	-	-	-	120	-	-
1st Turnkey	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
2d Ditto	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Nurse-tender	-	-	-	-	10	-	-

North
District.*Enniskillen Marshalsea.*

THIS place of confinement for debtors is under the control of the town corporation, and the charter enables the mayor to arrest for a sum not exceeding 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It consists of one large room over the market-house, and has not any legal accommodation of yard, day-room, privy, pump, fuel or food for pauper prisoners. There are two bedsteads and 3 pair of blankets. It is a happy circumstance, that the mayor does not often make use of his privilege of issuing a decree for the person; but if ever again to be had recourse to, the law is imperative as to the mayor providing the necessary accommodation.

Newtown Butler Bridewell.

THIS is a seclusion town, but has only a black hole, used for a few hours till the prisoners are removed to Enniskillen, and is never occupied at night, so that it ceases to be a bridewell.

King's County Gaol.

I REGRET that it is out of my power to make a favourable report of this gaol. The site is bad, and the confined accommodation of cells and yards would be a sufficient excuse for a defective classification. But when I consider the various regulations which could be adopted and acted on by zealous officers, and totally neglected in this prison, I cannot but consider it as one of the worst managed as to interior economy that I have seen in Ireland. The rooms and cells were by no means clean; the prisoners were under no control except that of mere safe keeping, and in appearance more like a set of savages than creatures under moral government and punishment. One yard was full of potato pits, the private property of the gaoler, who avowed he used it as a place of security. No regularity as to meals; and these were no ticks to confine the straw on the bedsteads.

The legislative enactments of 3 Geo. IV. c. 64. were for the most part totally neglected: no board of superintendence has been appointed; the blankets were old and deficient; many cells had no bedsteads; the accounts were not kept as the Act directs, and the officers are not sufficiently frequent in their visits, except the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the Protestant chaplain; no matron has been appointed, and there is no employment for the prisoners.

The accommodation this gaol affords consists of 2 yards, 5 very confined kitchens, and 36 cells, and all classes of prisoners tried and untried are together.

Officers Salaries:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	£.30	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	each.
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Gaoler	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-

Parsinstown Bridewell.

SINCE last inspection this prison has been made a district bridewell by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant under the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32, and from the zealous and active interference of the chairman of the county, Mr. Pinson, and the local inspector, the Rev. Mr. Petherstone, I have no doubt of its becoming a well-regulated and efficient prison for sentenced criminals at quarter sessions. Difficulties have arisen from the want of funds, which I trust the grand jury will not withhold, and also from the sheriff occupying a large part of it with debtors, which prevents separating the tried from the untried, and the males from females.

There are two divisions, with yards to each, consisting of 4 rooms, 6 cells, and 2 day-rooms. A tread-mill has been erected; and I suggested the plan of employing the prisoners breaking stones for the yards and roads, which is about to be tried. I certified for the deficiencies of bedsteads and blankets, as the Act directs; and the privies are now put in order. The pauper prisoners are fed, and the gaoler is attentive to his duty.

Shirrone Bridewell.

THIS prison consists only of 2 dark small cells in a house where the keeper resides; it is not a subject for regulation as a bridewell, not having legal accommodation; but so long as it is only used as a place of security for a few hours till a constable can be procured to send prisoners to Parsinstown it may be useful, but they should not be detained more than one night in such a prison.

Maneggall Bridewell.

THIS prison consists of only 1 small room in the keeper's house, and consequently cannot properly be considered or regulated as a bridewell. Prisoners can only be detained in it a few hours previous to transmission.

*County of Kilkenny Gaol.*North
District.

THIS is the best constructed prison I have seen that has not been erected on the modern plan for classification and inspection. It contains 9 yards, 48 separate cells, 6 day-rooms, and 6 work-rooms, with a marshden. There is a good school; and if constant work is established for the male prisoners by breaking stones for the roads, and a qualified matron appointed to conduct the female department, I should not hesitate to report it as one of the best managed gaols in my district. On any minor defects in practice I reported to the board of superintendence, who were kind enough to call a special meeting on the day of my inspection. The prison, generally speaking, is kept very clean; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the local inspector, chaplains and governor perform their duty. I submitted the following arrangements to the board, and trust that the grand jury will provide for them:—

Some solitary cells to be provided for punishment. Privies to be placed in all the yards, and these in the corridors removed.

Two cells used as stores for arms to be restored to their legitimate use, and every prisoner to have a separate cell when practicable.

Permanent labour to be established for all prisoners fed by the county, by breaking stones, pounding hemp, and a more frequent use of the tread-mill for the worst class, when sentenced to hard labour. To provide every tried prisoner with a goal dress. To establish a set of printed rules (as at Limerick), under the sanction of the board of superintendence, to regulate all the internal affairs of the gaol.

To remove the garden from the infirmary yard, and replace it with gravel, for the use of convalescents. A garden within the walls of a prison opens a door for abuse.

Salaries and Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	£.80	-	-
Chaplains	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	- each
Physician	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Female Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-

Thomastown Bridewell.

A new sessions house and bridewell have been erected in this town on a neat and appropriate plan. The prison accommodation consists of 2 cells, 1 day-room, a yard and privy for males, and 1 room, a yard and privy for females. The keeper's windows have a full view of the entire, and there is sufficient room for a minor bridewell, where prisoners are only detained a few days in farthest. The state of the yards, for want of sewers to carry off the water, is such as to make the bridewell useless, and the grand jury will doubtless order this to be remedied, and a pump to be sunk to provide water for the entire establishment. The prison in its present state can scarcely be considered in operation, beds and furniture not being yet provided, otherwise I should comment severely on the keeper, who seemed to know little of his duty and responsibility, and had the cells dirty, and occupied partly with coals and private property. I left the regulations with him, and expect an attention on his part that will be creditable after the expense incurred. From what I saw of him, there is reason to apprehend he will require a watch to be kept on him by the local magistracy.

Callan Bridewell.

A new prison is projected for in this town in place of the wretched accommodation hitherto afforded, and I hope, at my next inspection, to report it in operation; the one now in use is devoid of all legal accommodation.

City and County Kilkenny, House of Correction and Lunatic Asylum.

THIS establishment is carried on in a manner highly creditable to the board that has the management of it. The medical department lately united to the house of correction has reduced the number of commitments to a great degree, and proves the comfort to be derived from attending to the wants of the pauper population in the way of lessening crime. I cannot speak too highly of the keeper of the house correction; the cleanliness and order, including constant work for every inmate, proves him qualified and deserving of promotion should an opportunity offer. The bread and water diet is not conformable to law, as milk is required. 11 males and 16 females are confined in it.

The county lunatic asylum is a neat small building, erected for the purpose, and well adapted for it, consisting of 6 cells for males, and 4 for females, with a day-room and yards to each; the poor inmates are well attended to, and treated kindly by an intelligent keeper; they are clothed and fed by the county, and work in the garden; there are 15 male and 15 females confined at present.

North
District.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

THE structure of this old prison precludes many advantages that would arise from sufficient room, classification and inspection; it is placed under the court-house, and half of the accommodation is under the level of the street. The whole consists of 3 yards, 13 cells, 4 small kitchens, 4 solitary cells, and 3 rooms for a washhouse; no chapel, infirmary, or work-rooms. Nothing short of a new gaol can effectually give all the advantages of a good prison system; however, much may be done with the most inferior materials to ameliorate and improve the condition of the prisoners; and when I find no exertion to accomplish this, I must conclude the officers are unqualified to manage any public establishment, and I believe this to be the fact here. No employment, classification or discipline, and scarcely any instruction at school, as the master does not attend above three hours in the day, and food is openly admitted to the prisoners, which I discovered coming in even at my inspection.

The board of superintendence met me, and I communicated to them such suggestions as I considered practicable in this badly constructed prison, especially as to procuring employment for the prisoners by breaking stones for the streets, and establishing a prison dress.

To build the walls of the yards some feet higher, to prevent escapes, and erect privies in each.

To give special orders as to not admitting food to prisoners fed by the county.

To restrict the admission of visitors to two days in each week.

To enforce the constant attendance of the schoolmaster from eight o'clock to locking up at night, and pay him accordingly; thus he would be made useful to a keeper as an assistant.

To replace the turnkey by an efficient and practical person.

To erect a chapel and infirmary, which the law requires, and to shed the yards to break stones under.

To appoint a medical officer as the law directs, 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, clause 27, and to appoint a matron as directed in 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, clause 29.

I trust the grand jury will be induced, at this session, to enable the board to comply with these proposals, which are the best that I can suggest under the circumstances.

Salaries of Officers :

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 50	-	-
Chaplains	-	-	-	-	30	-	- each.
Goaler	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	15	-	-

County of Kildare Gaol (at Naas.)

NO alteration has taken place in the structure of this prison since last inspection; and all the evils occasioned by want of employment, classification, inspection from the keeper's rooms, work-rooms, and solitary cells, remain in full force; there is no chapel or proper infirmary; and there are but 24 cells, which is not sufficient accommodation. I attended a large meeting of the gentlemen and landed proprietors of the county at Naas, called in consequence of my Report last year on the deficiencies of the county gaols; and from the interest the entire meeting took in my statement, I trust that the plan of adding to the old gaol at Naas will be adopted at the approaching session, according to the plan provided. Till some addition shall be made, I can suggest nothing that would materially benefit the discipline of the prison further than I have already done. The board of superintendence has been of considerable use in directing the interior economy of the gaol, so far as it is practicable; and I trust they will be induced to continue their labours. Employment, by breaking stones under sheds in the yards for the high road, could be established even in the present state of the gaol.

County of Kildare Gaol (at Athy.)

THIS is, without exception, the worst county prison I have ever inspected, as there are no yards, pumps, ho-pits, chapel or proper day-rooms. I trust that a small bridewell will be erected immediately, on a new site, which his Grace the Duke of Leinster states shall be given free of expense, for the ground, to the county; I have seen the site and plan, which would answer all the legal purposes, and which would not cost more than 4,000*l.*; it has been approved of by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The gaols are held alternately at Athy and Naas; and the present prison at Athy is so devoid of all legal accommodation, that it is impossible for prisoners to be continued in it if some steps are not taken to supply the deficiencies.

Maynooth Bridewell.

THIS small prison remains in the same state as at last inspection, consisting of 2 small cells, without furniture, bedsteads or blankets; it is not much used; but his Grace the Duke of Leinster is about to enclose a yard, and erect a privy and pump in it, without expense to the county; and when this shall be done, furniture can be provided under the Act of Parliament.

*County of Leitrim Gaol.*North
District.

THE new gaol, on the semicircular plan, which I reported last year as in progress, is now finished and occupied; and my expectations have not been disappointed as to a new system of discipline being adopted, which this prison so much required. I have spared no pains to explain to the board and the officers the various duties and regulations I considered necessary to a well organized gaol, and perseverance in which will produce a diminution of crime in the county, and in many instances moral reformation.

I have reported fully on all these points to the grand jury, and look forward in the course of the current year to such improvements in the internal arrangements as will justify the grand jury in the expenses incurred by a new prison.

The board of superintendence meet occasionally only.

The bread dietary has been fixed on by the grand jury.

No matron has been appointed yet, but it is intended I believe.

A schoolmaster has been appointed and found very useful.

No profitable and practically useful work for prisoners is yet fully established here, but my suggestion of breaking stones for the neighbouring high roads and streets is under consideration; and I am satisfied, from experience, that it will be found the cheapest and best adapted to this kingdom that at present offers. It affords hard labour, occasionally profitable, at a trifling expense of tools, and with the least possible injury to other county labour, as the quantity of stones broken within the boundary of a prison will not be felt outside its walls. It also removes the objection, sometimes made with justice, against instructing all criminals in trades, and thus making a gaol too desirable. The few who show a manifest disposition to moral reformation and industrious habits may be otherwise employed if found expedient; but occupation of some kind, with a minute classification and attention to moral discipline, I consider so necessary to a gaol system that the expense of all the new gaols is thrown away without them.

I have urged these things to the consideration of the ensuing grand jury, and also submitted that a general cooking kitchen should be provided, with a bell, clock, and other minor matters, and a printed set of regulations established and enforced by the board of superintendence.

The governor pays his own assistants, out of his salary, what he pleases, than which a worse practice could not exist—calculated to destroy all check, as well as real, for any thing but their employer's interests: it is a common practice in Ireland, and should be abandoned. There are 13 yards, 14 day-rooms, and 96 cells in this gaol, also a chapel and infirmary. The officers are attentive to their duty.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Apothecary	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Chaplains	-	-	-	-	30	-	- each.
Governor	-	-	-	-	250	-	- to pay turnkeys,
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	10	-	-

Messrs Hamilton Bridewell.

THE alterations I suggested to the grand jury in the year 1822 are now completed, and furniture provided for this bridewell, which consists of two rooms for males and one for females, with a large yard and a privy. The river runs under the yard walls, so that the expense of a pump may be unnecessary, as the prison is only used for persons in transit to the county gaol. It is the only bridewell in the county, 22 miles from the county town; and should the grand jury ever propose to establish it as a district one, under 32d clause of the Act, where sentenced criminals are to remain, the yard must be divided and a few additional cells erected.

The curate of the parish kindly undertakes the duty of local inspector, and the keeper appears correct and attentive; his salary is 40*l.* per annum. There is accommodation for 10 males and 6 females. The pauper prisoners are fed, and the prison supplied with bedsteads and blankets, fuel and straw; and the quarterly returns are furnished to me by the keeper.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

I HAVE been in Derry twice this year, exclusive of my annual inspection, with a view to assist in the occupation of the new gaol, and I am gratified in reporting that every exertion has been made to establish a sound system, and to take advantage of the experience of the best regulated prisons. The persevering attention of the board of superintendence to all the interests of this new prison cannot fail to produce the best effects; they meet weekly, and were kind enough to call a special board at each of my visits, and have given every consideration to the various matters I suggested for the regulation and improvement of the interior economy. In this way alone can permanent good be effected; a complete system cannot in a moment be produced, nor any code of rules which will apply to all cases.

North
District.

Local circumstances and difficulties will arise which will call for special regulations, that can be made and suggested only by the legitimate authority of the board of superintendence. I look forward with pleasure to the result of the experience of the present year, and confidently expect to see a goal conducted on the best principles, including good labour, classification and moral government, and I have repeatedly offered my aid within my power to forward them. Mr. Dawson's printed rules for the goal have been adopted as a ground work.

It is unnecessary to enter here into the various details of minor alterations I recommended, as they are laid before the board, and many of them have been already completed with. Employment for the male prisoners is the great deficiency, and I recommended to the board breaking stones for the public roads and streets.

An increased zeal and attention is obvious in all the officers. The school is well conducted under an experienced matron, and the female department promises to be an example to other goals.

The accommodation afforded consists of 11 yards, 9 day rooms, 11 kitchens, 112 single cells, 34 cells or rooms for debtors, with 4 day rooms, and 4 yards; a chapel, infirmary, 6 solitary cells, and governor's apartments.

Salaries of Officers :

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 70	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	50	-	- each.
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
1st Turnkey	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
2d ditto	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
3d ditto	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Hospital ditto	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Nurse-tender	-	-	-	-	8	-	-

Coleraine Bridewell.

THE small prison in this populous town is used by the county at quarter sessions, and by the corporation at all other times, for debtors and vagrants. It consists of two small moors and a yard, without any other legal accommodation; no day-room, kitchen or pump, and the prisoners can converse from the windows without control with their friends in the street. It is quite unsuitable for a prison, and I have repeatedly submitted to the consideration of the grand jury the necessity for erecting a new one. The mayor and corporation have it in contemplation to build a bridewell, but no step has been yet taken.

The paupers are fed, and the quarterly returns are furnished to my office by the keeper.

Magherafelt Bridewell.

THIS is a seclusion town, and a populous neighbourhood, but the bridewell has not suitable accommodation. At my suggestion last year, a yard is taking off the market to be added to the prison, but nothing effectual can be done for want of room; and a new prison can alone give what the law requires. There are only 2 cells, a day-room, a second yard, and a pump should be added.

The pauper prisoners are fed, and the returns are furnished.

Newtown Limavady Bridewell.

A very small bridewell has been erected in this town since last year, with the apartments and yards required by law, and the old dungeon abandoned. The attention of the magistrates and officiating clergyman to it insures a compliance with the regulations of the King's Bench and the Act of Parliament. It consists of two cells and two yards, with privies, and a keeper's room. A small presentment will be necessary for some flagging and iron rails, which the magistrate undertook to submit to the grand jury. The paupers are fed, and the returns sent to my office.

Derry Lunatic Asylum.

THE idiots and lunatics of the county are kept in the infirmary, with such poor accommodation as a temporary asylum affords. I do not believe any undue restraint is used; and Sir John Minginias, the surgeon, pays every attention to their wants within his power. It is a benevolent act to provide for them, and I have no right to demand more extensive rooms, with a greater supply of fuel and cloth; but I would recommend their removal to Anagh Lunatic Asylum, if possible, where these things are provided by law, and such regulations established as hold out hopes of recovery in many cases.

*County of Monaghan Gaol.*North
District.

THE new gaol of this county on the semicircular plan is at length occupied, and from the energy and zeal of the board of superintendence, who were kind enough to meet me on my inspection, I have every reason to expect the best results. They remained several hours with me in the gaol, patiently investigating what was necessary to be done to establish a good system. A code of regulations is now under their consideration, and from their meeting weekly, and thus preserving the only sound and constitutional guard against irregularities in a public establishment, I look forward in another year to Monaghan gaol becoming a pattern to others.

The dietary has been established strictly according to law, and is found sufficient, but a general cooking kitchen is absolutely necessary to insure cleanliness and order.

The want of employment is the great deficiency here, as in most other gaols in Ireland; I submitted to the board of superintendence the plan of breaking stones for the yards and neighbouring roads, as an appropriate labour, and practised with effect and profit in the house of correction at Belfast, and I trust it will receive a trial.

The officers are zealous and attentive to their duty; a matron has been provided; a schoolmaster's salary is presented for, and the additional turnkeys appointed.

The accommodation this gaol affords is as follows: 68 cells, 7 solitary cells, 10 yards, 10 day-rooms, 6 work-rooms, a chapel, infirmary, and governor's apartments. The infirmary is not yet divided for males and females, and the coal store requires roofing.

The present classification is defective, but is to be corrected, consisting of

1. Pauper debtors.
2. Master - ditto.
3. Mudemeanants.
4. Felons, convicted.
5. Ditto, untried.
6. Females tried and untried.

Salaries of Officers :

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	30	-	- each.
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
1st Turnkey	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
2d ditto	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
3d ditto	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	20	-	-

Carrickmacross Bridewell.

I HAD some reason to expect when I reported on this bridewell last year, that a new one would be erected, but I understand the grand jury have decided against it; should this decision be final, I can only report, that in its present state it is unsuitable for keeping prisoners in; nor can it be denominating a bridewell, as it has no legal accommodation whatever, and merely consists of a small room, or cell, in the rear of the constable's cabin, capable of containing one person.

Castleblaney Bridewell.

THIS prison remains as last year, consisting of one dark cell, under the sessions house, without a yard, fire-place, privy or pump; the grand jury have presented Gaol to erect a new bridewell, and I hope next year to report the progress of this necessary adjunct to a sessions town.

Queen's County Gaol.

THIS gaol is so defective in legal accommodation, that any general report on it would only be a detail of deficiencies, which cannot be remedied on the present plan or site. There is no infirmary or chapel, no work-rooms or employment, only 2 yards and 15 cells for an average of 60 prisoners; so that the classification appointed by law, of separating the tried and untried, the great and the minor offenders, cannot take place; the females of all classes are together, and the gaoler has no inspection from his apartments; there is no school-room, and no attempt can be made towards moral government or discipline; the turnkey has not a room, and is obliged to sleep in the prisoners kitchen. The county gentlemen are so aware of these defects, that a new gaol has been presented for, and a site and plan have been approved of by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; and it would be unnecessary for me to state the existing evils for the delay in commencing the new building, occasioned, I understand, by a difference of opinion as to changing the site already fixed on. I have inspected both sites, and am satisfied that the one in the rear of Mr. Fallon's inn, adjoining the court-house, and approved of by Government, is the best in every respect; and I understand that the twelve judges have decided that it cannot legally be transferred.

North
District.

travels. Under these circumstances, I trust the important work of giving the Queen's County an effective gaol establishment will not longer be delayed, and efficient officers appointed, when required.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 40	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	30	-	- each.
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Clerk and Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Porter	-	-	-	-	18	-	-

Abbeyleix Bridewell.

THIS place of confinement consists of 1 room in the sessions house, and is only used occasionally for prisoners, on their passage to the county gaol, for a few hours; the police generally take charge of prisoners in their guard-room; the keeper of the sessions house takes charge of this prison, but is not paid as a regular bridewell keeper; and it cannot properly be denominated a bridewell, unless the grand jury add to the legal accommodation of it.

County of Sligo Gaol.

I HAVE again minutely inspected this gaol; and although the general appearance of cleanliness and order is gratifying, and considerably improved since my first visit, yet I cannot discover in it that system which should belong to a public establishment, especially when the county have expended a large sum on a new gaol. The necessary improvements which I suggested to the grand jury and the board of superintendence last year have not been completed with as yet, consisting of the following particulars:—

- Increasing the employment of breaking stones;
- Establishing a general cooking kitchen;
- To erect an hospital, as there is no place for the sick;
- To repair the water pipes, which are all out of order;
- To remove the iron railing of yards, which destroys classification;
- To erect a straw store; and
- To enforce a minute classification.

An increased zeal and attention is obvious on the part of the officers, but until these deficiencies are supplied by the grand jury, and the entire system of discipline enforced by the board, I cannot expect more improvement than has already taken place.

The schoolmaster and matron's departments are well attended to; the gaol has 50 cells, a chapel, 13 debtors rooms, and a small day and work room to each class.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	30	-	- each.
Physician	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
Assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	55	-	-
Turnkeys	-	-	-	-	50	-	- and £. 25.
Clerk	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	10	-	-

Ballinacree Bridewell.

THIS bridewell remains as reported on last year, and consists of 4 rooms, 3 for males and 1 for females, with a large yard and pety; the yard should be divided, and a pump sunk for the use of the prisoners, and the windows open to the street should be shut out by a high wall; if the grand jury order these improvements, it will be a good second class bridewell.

There is sufficient furniture provided; the poor prisoners are fed, and supplied with fuel and straw; and the quarterly returns are furnished to my office. The keeper attends to his duty; and the tector, the Rev. Mr. Garrett, acts as local inspector; the regulations are posted up.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

THE extensive additional building, immediately in the rear of this gaol, has deprived the prisoners of the use of all the yards, except one, and in other respects created such inconvenience, that it is impossible to make any report on the classification or discipline carried on. But I consider it my duty to bear testimony to the zealous attention paid by the local inspector

inspector and the governor to the internal economy, evinced by the cleanliness of the entire establishment, and by the order and general deportment of the prisoners, as a period when many excuses might be made for the reverse; this leads me to look forward, at a future period, to the best results of system and discipline.

The board of superintendence were kind enough to call a special meeting on the day of my inspection, and to order, at my suggestion, an arrangement to be made for a cooking kitchen, for the entire prison, which was omitted in the plan.

The lunatics and idiots, who have hitherto occupied so large a portion of this gaol, will be immediately removed to the asylum at Armagh.

The present accommodation is only 36 cells, and 6 debtors rooms; but the addition will amply supply room for legal classification, when, I trust, employment will be provided for all the prisoners, who are by law subject to labour.

The school is well attended to, and produces its usual good effects; a matron will be required on occupying the new gaol.

Salaries of Officers :

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Captains	-	-	-	-	30	-	- each.
Sergeant	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	180	-	-
Turkeys	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Nurse-tender	-	-	-	-	12	-	-

Danganus Bridewell.

A new court-house and bridewell has been, I understand, presented for by the grand jury in this town, a plan of which has been forwarded for the approval of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; under these circumstances, I need not advert to the total insufficiency and insecurity of the old one, in which are only 7 cells, 1 hall for all classes, and 1 yard. It would be a good situation for a district bridewell, to retain prisoners the cooler period of their sentence, on account of the distance from Armagh gaol, and the great population of the barony.

There is a sufficient supply of blankets and bedsteads; the pauper prisoners are fed, and the quarterly returns are forwarded to my office; the King's Bench regulations are posted up; and the Rev. Mr. Green, the curate, acts as local inspector, and attends to the interests of the establishment; the gaoler receives a salary of 50 l. per annum.

Strabane Bridewell.

THE two small rooms over the market-house, used hitherto as a prison, and reported on last year as totally illegal, has been abandoned by the magistracy, and the new bridewell is partially used; however, it remains in an unfinished state, insecure, and not provided with bedsteads or blankets, nor can it be, till the cells and rooms are fitted up with fire-places, windows, &c. and the rooms plastered, a pump sunk, privies built, and the yard walls raised; it consists of 6 cells, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards.

Clagher Bridewell.

THERE are 2 small rooms in this bridewell, and a large yard; a day-room should be added, a pump sunk, and the yard divided, which would supply sufficient legal accommodation for a minor prison, only used at sessions times, and for prisoners for a night or two, on their passage to the county gaol.

Food is allowed for pauper prisoners; blankets and bedsteads are provided, and the quarterly returns are furnished; the curate of the parish takes a kind interest in the arrangements of the bridewell.

County of Wexford Gaol.

FROM the original bad construction of this old gaol, no sound classification of crime can ever be made in it, as the windows of the cells and day-rooms of one class overlook the yards of another, and consequently frequent communication is held: and to such an extent does this evil exist, that the females cannot possibly be placed in any one part of this prison where they cannot converse with the male prisoners. Exclusive of this, the walled gateways of the yards now in progress, which meet at the centre, will enable the prisoners to converse together as freely as if they were in the same yard. Any addition to this old gaol must have produced nearly similar effects, and a new prison is the effectual remedy; the only partial one I can suggest is constant employment and inspection, neither of which exist at present. The town affords ample means for procuring labour, by breaking lime stones for the roads and streets, pounding oyster shells under sheds, making nets, or picking oakum; and the practice in the house of industry in Wexford holds out an experimental example of the fact. Two additional turkeys, which are wanted under any circumstances, and a board of superintendence to control and direct the system, would bring this place into

North
Dorset.

operation in one week; and if this suggestion is not acted on, all the efforts of the officers to produce discipline and order will fail. The general cleanliness of the prison is creditable to the officers, who are intelligent, and will, I think, perform their parts in establishing a system of hard labour, regularity of hours, and moral improvement, if provided with the means, and supported in their exertions. For this purpose, an additional turnkey should be appointed, with a salary of about 30*l.* a year; a matron should also be appointed, as directed by 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 29, which would ensure order and work in that class of prisoners.

The acting schoolmaster's salary should be presented for.

A small sum should be presented for, to enable the local inspector to enquire on the employments above recommended.

A general cooking kitchen should be allocated for this purpose, and for weighing, inspecting, and issuing provisions.

A board of superintendence should be appointed under the 42d clause of the above Act, to make rules and control the entire establishment.

Metal bedsteads should be provided instead of the old and worn-out wooden ones now in use; stores for coal and straw are also required.

The accommodation this goal will afford for prisoners, when the alterations are made, consists of 10 yards, 10 small day rooms, and only 35 cells, also a marshalsea, an infirmary, and chapel, and four solitary cells. The defects are, want of work rooms and sheds, and more cells, to give a separate one to each prisoner as the law requires. The average number of this county, as appears by the books, are from 60 to 70, who must necessarily be doubled up in the cells, and can communicate with other classes during the day when they please.

Salaries of Officers:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 50	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	40	-	- each.
Goaler	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-			none.

Eastcorthy Bridewell.

THIS small bridewell consists of a day-room and two cells, with two small yards and a privy in each. It is kept clean, and legal furniture is provided; prisoners are only kept in it during the sessions week, and seldom longer than one day at other periods, when they are discharged or forwarded to the county goal; it is quite sufficient for these purposes. The pauper prisoners are fed. The regulations are posted up, and the quarterly returns regularly forwarded to me.

Gorey Bridewell.

THIS bidewell is built adjoining the sessions house, precisely on the same plan as Eastcorthy, and is kept clean and regular; furniture is provided. The pauper prisoners are fed, and the returns transmitted to me. The King's Bench regulations are posted up.

New Ross Bridewell.

THIS place of confinement continues in a very discreditable state—devoid of legal accommodation, separation, yards, privy or pump. It is not a lawful place to confine any person in; and I trust the practice will cease till a new one is erected.

The county grand jury have presented money for a new sessions house and bridewell at the last assizes, and no step has been since taken to commence. If something is not done I must by the Act of Parliament bring the whole case under the consideration of Government, when the prison would probably be abolished under the 31st section of the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the money would necessarily be represented for other county purposes. The intended plan should be approved of by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant before it is commenced.

County of Wexford Lunatic Asylum.

THIS is a benevolent institution in the county, attached to the house of industry, and conducted by a charitable committee, whose zeal and attention to it reflects the highest credit on them. The lunatics and idiots (37 in number) are clothed, fed, and when capable of it, employed at various works; a humane and intelligent keeper is placed over them, whose humane treatment of these poor creatures is obvious. The whole establishment is kept in the best order, and proves what zeal can perform with the worst materials.

County of Wicklow Goal.

FROM the good feeling which I am aware exists amongst the county gentlemen with respect to their goal establishment, I expected to find it clean and in much better order, however the want of employment and a perfect classification must ever set as a preventive to discipline.

discipline and moral government. The keeper is quite incapable of conducting a good system from his habits; I cannot but recommend that he may be provided for if possible, and an efficient, temperate and intelligent officer placed in his room. Some of the board of superintendence were kind enough to meet me on the day of my inspection, and I communicated to them the various minor regulations and changes I would recommend for the better management of the gaol, and I doubt not but they will be enforced. The officers were generally speaking attentive, but have yet to learn the details of prison discipline.

There is not sufficient assistants to the keeper; one additional turnkey at least should be added; and the tried and untried of minor offenders should be separated, for which there is room, if some of the gaol apartments were not occupied in stores.

Want of employment for the prisoners is a serious evil in this gaol; some acts are made, but the few engaged in it does not merit the name of work; ankum might be procured to pick in this sea-port town, or stones provided for the high roads under sheds in the yard, as at Belfast house of correction; a tread-mill has been erected, but not yet in use, from some difficulty on the law point, and prisoners not being sentenced to hard labour.

The hospital is not yet fitted up, and great irregularity exists as to meal hours, and the provisions are not contracted for; spirits have more than once found their way into the gaol, and sufficient care is not taken by the keeper to guard against this.

The gaol is on the old inferior construction, and the late additions should have been in a semicircle in the rear, which would have provided for inspection, better classification, and more yards.

A school is established, but not sufficiently attended to by the master.

The accommodation this prison affords consists of 4 yards, 4 day-rooms, 3 week-rooms, 31 cells, with a marshalsea, chapel, and infirmary; some small provision should be made for the medical officer at the district bridewell at Balinglass.

Salaries and Officers :

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 50	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	40	-	- each.
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	-	120	-	-
Assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	25	-	-

Balinglass Bridewell.

THIS prison has for some time been appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant as a district bridewell, but the additional buildings not being finished, it is not a subject for a report, as the King's Bench regulations could not be enforced in its present state. The prisoners have free communication together, and no discipline could exist; the neighbouring magistrates are very useless on the subject, and I trust, before the present year expires, to inspect it again, and to be enabled to report it in full operation; the gaoler is a correct officer, and very attentive to his duty.

The poorer prisoners are fed, and the quarterly returns furnished.

South District.

County of Caron Gaol.

THE Gaol at Caron has undergone a change for the better, in the arrangement of the accommodation, and now affords the following classification;—viz.

South
District.

- Nº 1.—Females sentenced.
- 2.—Misdemeanors sentenced.
- 3.—Rule of imprisonment.
- 4.—Ditto - ditto.
- 5.—Ditto - ditto.
- 6.—Master debtors.
- 7.—Pauper ditto.
- 8.—Females sentenced.
- 9.—Ditto - tried.
- 10.—Lunatics.

Besides 3 solitary cells.

The county have presented a sum of money to the purpose of enlarging the prison, but some doubt now exists whether the work will be necessary to the extent which was contemplated, as the present building affords accommodation for 100 prisoners, allowing either a separate cell, or at least, a separate bed in the rooms, (which contain 4 beds each,) for every prisoner,

South
District.

prisoner, the average prisoners in this county amounting to 96 persons. Should the grand jury decide upon the postponement of the building upon an enlarged plan, the following immediate additions will be indispensably necessary; viz.—A chapel, and an infirmary for males and females. The chapel to be built in the place intended in the enlarged plan; the infirmary in the rear yard, for both of which works I have approved Mr. Farrell's plan; it will also be necessary, in the yard near to the guard-house, to build a shed for turf and straw. It appears to me, that the repeated want of accommodation in this goal has arisen from bad arrangement, and not from want of room, and that no ulterior work will be necessary after these additions are completed; but should an additional goal become necessary, I strongly recommend the radial plan, instead of the plan which was contemplated,—which radial plan, besides its now acknowledged superiority for all purposes of prison discipline, will prevent the awkward derangement of the plan which the shape of the ground would have rendered unavoidable, in executing the other plan. Should the grand jury decide that more minute classification is advisable, it can be contrived, by the subdivision of the 2 larger day-rooms, and their yards, which yards, so subdivided, would be larger than the yards intended in the new prison.

A serious evil has been removed in this prison, by the separation of the lunatic prisoners, who had damaged the whole system, and who are now placed under the care of a turnkey, accustomed to the management of the insane; but it is much to be wished, that the county of Cavan, and some contiguous counties, should unite in an application to Government for a joint asylum, under the regulations of the commissioners of lunatic asylums.

The board of superintendence have established a good system of regulations for the future government of the male and female classes; and a most gratifying measure has been adopted in the establishment of a committee of ladies, for the purpose of superintending the work, as well as the moral and religious instruction of the women, whose attendance cannot fail to produce the most beneficial effects.

It becomes my painful duty to report my opinion of the total want of the requisite qualifications in the present keeper and first turnkey. The qualities requisite for the principal officers in a prison have been set forth in the General Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons for the two last years, to which I beg to refer; and unless the talents and habits of this important moral functionary are such as there described, it is vain to attempt an improved system of prison discipline.

The board of superintendence have ordered a uniform prison dress for the females; and with respect to this class, I have the satisfaction to think that they will soon exhibit the fruits of general good care and management.

The male school is well attended to, but the salary of the schoolmaster too small.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	£. 80	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	80	-	-
Chaplains, each 30 l.	-	-	-	60	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	150	-	-
Turnkeys, each 60 l.	-	-	-	120	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	40	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	20	-	-
				£. 530	-	-

Contract for food, 2 lbs. bread, 1 quart of milk, 5 d. per head.

Total average expense of the goal for 1823 and 1824 - £. 1,688. 2. 10 per annum.

Since this report was made, I have again visited Cavan goal, and have approved of the abandoning the plan of building a new infirmary, and of obtaining room for two classes, by extension of the rear corridor.

Castlehill Bridewell.

THIS being the only small prison in the county of Cavan, and in a quarter sessions town of some importance, it is necessary that some attention should be paid to it.

It does not contain the rooms required by law, and the two cells are without fire-places, it therefore must be recommended to the grand jury to build a new bridewell; but if they should decide upon retaining the present prison, it will be indispensable that an estimate should be called for, for the repairs of the court-house, for putting fire-places in the cells, repairing the floor and yards, and supplying the furniture which the law requires; see 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, ss. 31 & 32, as also the rules and regulations of the court of King's Bench, dated September 18th, 1823.

No keeper is appointed to this prison, which the law absolutely requires at a salary not less than 10 l. a year.

County of Clare Goal.

THIS goal did not appear to us much advantage as at the period of my last inspection, as the crowded state of the prison, particularly the debtors class, and other causes, had interrupted

interrupted the order and regularity which has appeared in the day-rooms and cells. There are at present 73 male criminals in 41 cells, and this number is much below the maximum number frequently confined, which has within the last year amounted to 154; 42 pauper debtors are now confined in 4 small sleeping-rooms, and the female class are without classification, so that, on the whole, I cannot avoid reporting that some important additional building becomes quite indispensable to the establishment of adequate means for an advantageous system of prison discipline. The most practicable plan which occurs to me for effecting this object, is the erection of a workhouse on such a scale as to afford the proper classification of debtors.

These classes being removed from the criminal gaol, would afford an additional yard, with 4 day-rooms and 13 cells for criminals, and accommodation for a second class of females, without which no efforts at the improvement of the females can have any avail.

This measure I respectfully recommend to the grand jury, and shall lay before them a plan for the additional building.

A convenient new building is in progress at the entrance of the prison, which, among other things, will afford the important appendage of separate cells for the reception of male and female prisoners at night, or persons lodged by the police prior to regular commitment; likewise a laundry and a public kitchen; the latter will enable the board of superintendence to alter the dietary of the gaol, and to effect a very considerable saving. The entrance to the gaol may be much improved by opening a door near to the governor's house, by which not only the dirt and inconvenience of a common passage through his house will be avoided, but an overflow of water into his lower apartments corrected. The baths are out of repair, and now only afford a cold bath for the prisoners.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 75	-	-
Chaplain, £. 37. 10s. each	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
Physician	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Ditto	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
Female Ditto	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Nurse	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
					£. 377		

BRIDEWELLS.

Kilrush.

SINCE my last tour through this county, the sum of 800*l.* has been presented by the grand jury for the erection of a new prison in the populous and distant town of Kilrush, which if appointed, as the county now propose, as a district bridewell, will lighten the commitments to the county gaol.

Kilrush, therefore, may be considered as now likely to be established upon a good principle.

Ennistymon.

THIS bridewell, in a quarter session town, may be altered at a small expense, so as to meet substantially the regulations which are required by Act of Parliament, and by the rules and regulations of the court of King's Bench, to which it is at present inadequate.

Miltown.

THIS bridewell is so totally unfit for the purpose, and incapable of improvement, that it only remains to recommend its abolition, under the 3d sect. 3 Geo. IV. c. 64; and I could not recommend the establishment of a new one within thirteen miles of Ennis and Kilrush, and seven of Ennistymon.

Six-mile Bridge.

THIS town cannot be said to possess any bridewell; there are four small rooms in the court-house, which, in the improved system carried on in quarter sessions courts, would be required for the use of magistrates and jurors; there is abundant space in the rear of the court-house, in which a prison and keeper's house, with yards for males and females, could be erected, and a plan for this purpose will be laid before the grand jury.

South
District.*Tulla.*

THE bridewell in this town might be so altered as to afford substantially the accommodation required by law; the ground in the rear would admit of yards for males and females; at present the prison is out of repair, and the keeper not residing in it.

Breadford.

THIS bridewell is wholly unfit for the use of the county, and is now occupied in a barnack, and the keeper not resident in it. I recommend the abolition of this, as an unnecessary expense.

Townsend.

THIS black-hole I have ceased to visit, as a totally unfit place for the confinement of prisoners, and have recommended its being discontinued.

Ennis Lunatic Asylum.

The Lunatic Asylum at Ennis contains 13 cells, 7 on the ground floor, and 6 over them; these are at present confined in these, 13 lunatics; the annual expense of this establishment is generally from 160*l.* to 170*l.*; this includes all expenses; there is only one attendant, and a person who provides food, clothing, &c. and keeps accounts; corporal punishment is never inflicted, and I found no patient under coercion. The Lunatic Asylum at Limerick (for the joint use of the counties of Clare, Limerick and Kerry) being in forwardness, the inmates of this asylum will not long remain in the present establishment.

County of Cork Goal.

THE operations of the board of superintendence in the house of correction have gone on progressively since my visit of the last year, and are now quite complete; and I was enabled to report that part of the county goal of Cork as being most complete in its accommodation and internal regulation, and as exhibiting an admirable specimen of improved prison discipline. The tread-wheels have been completed since my last Report, and are in full operation. They are now only applied to rising water, but the board of superintendence are directing their attention to the more profitable application of the power of the wheel. No further system of productive labour has as yet been introduced in the male classes, but I trust that this great object will be attained in this and other goals. At present the want of a beneficial mode of employing the prisoners is the great desideratum in the prisons of Ireland, and but little progress has been made therein.

In my Report of last year I expressed my hope that the appointment of an efficient matron, and the establishment of a committee of ladies, would produce an improvement in the female classes of the prison, and I have the pleasure to find that both these important objects have been attained. The qualifications of the matron are quite satisfactory. The ladies committee have reported favourably on the prospect which their first visits have opened, and the appearance, good conduct, and employment of the females, have made encouraging progress within the period. An uniform dress has been adopted.

With respect to the classes in the old goal, I have it not yet in my power to make a favourable report, as the plans of the board of superintendence, extending over an establishment on so great a scale as the goal of this great county, require a considerable time for their completion, and have not yet embraced a variety of points in which this part of the prison is defective,—the furniture of the cells, the classification and arrangements of the marshals, and other material points, require much improvement; but I have no doubt of the zealous attention of the board and their local inspectors to these important objects. The goal will, however, not afford the accommodation, so much to be desired, of separate cells to the prisoners.

I am much gratified to find that a great change for the better has been effected in the officers of the establishment. The governor is obliged to be absent very frequently in attendance upon the numerous and distant quarter sessions of the county, and his place is supplied by a newly appointed and efficient under gaoler. The governor of the house of correction is a new officer, and well qualified for his situation, as are the turnkeys of the goal and house of correction for their respective duties.

I had the advantage, on my inspection, of the aid of a numerous attendance of the board of superintendence, whose plan, when completed for the whole county, cannot fail to produce a system throughout every part of it which will do credit to the county of Cork.

Officers and Salaries:

South
District.

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 120	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Assistant	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Two Assistants, 25 <i>l.</i> each	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Under Matron	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Chaplains, each 50 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Nurse	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
						1,033	-
House of Correction:							
Governor	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Assistant	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
						165	-
Total	-	-	-	-	£. 1,218	-	-

Bridewells of the County Cork.

MY late inspection of the bridewells of this county does not enable me to report any material change in these prisons; and as the extensive plans now in progress has prevented any steps being taken to improve the present establishments, little have been done in any of them for the better accommodation of prisoners. The forms necessary to be observed prior to the erection of new gaols have, however, now been complied with, and the following works will be completed during the ensuing summer, and are now, in many instances, commenced:—

Mallow, a new quarter sessions court-house and gaol.	
Midleton	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Skibbereen	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Bantry	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Closakilly	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Kanturk	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Macroom	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Bandon, a new and extensive bridewell.	
Dunmurryway	} new bridewells on a smaller scale.
Charleville	
Fermoy, extensive additions to the old building.	
Millsmead,	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Ross Carberry	- ditto - - - ditto.

Mitchelstown.

ON my first view of the prisons of this county I recommended some additions to this prison, but it did not suit the arrangements of the Earl of Kingston, in his plans for the improvement of the town, to continue the use of this bridewell as a county bridewell. It therefore becomes necessary to erect a new prison, not included in the presentments made by the grand jury. A plan and estimate for a new bridewell have been approved by me, and will be submitted at the assizes, with my report as to the necessity of establishing a prison in this populous town, which is an outpost of importance on the borders of the county.

Care.

THIS bridewell continues to be kept with regularity; and I found it in a clean and creditable state, the regulations of the court of King's Bench being attended to, and all quarterly returns regularly made.

Castle Martyr.

THIS prison continues to be kept in a clean and creditable state, but may not be considered necessary when the bridewell at Midleton shall be completed.

Newmarket.

NO attention has taken place in this prison, which may not be considered necessary when the bridewell at Kanturk shall be completed.

Rathcross and Battersay.

THE grand jury have decided, on my report, that these prisons are to be discontinued.

South
District.

Youghal.

THIS gaol is not supported by the county of Cork, being the prison of the corporation of Youghal, who commit debtors and criminals under the local jurisdiction of the town. I have made several very unfavourable reports, both as to the state of, and want of accommodation in this gaol. The corporation have, however, now warmly entered into my views upon the subject, and have called for a plan and estimate, now under consideration; and should they be enabled to undertake the works on the advantageous terms which the Prison Acts afford to the grand juries of counties, this town will no longer remain under the great disadvantages with respect to a place of confinement for prisoners under which it has long laboured.

Kinsale.

THE circumstances of this town are precisely similar to those of the town of Youghal, this gaol being, if possible, worse than the prison in the latter place. And now the negotiations with respect to Youghal are brought to a close, and the terms settled, upon which the corporation may be enabled to erect a new gaol, I have postponed my interference upon the subject.

It appears, on the whole, as the result of the inspection of the present year, that the arrangements for this county have, unavoidably, made but a small progress; the plans of the grand jury are, however, not only very complete, and now beyond the possibility of failure, but will, in the end, present a system of minor prisons, suitable to the extent and importance of the county of Cork, and from the effects of which, as an object for imitation in other counties, I anticipate most important results to the cause of prison discipline in Ireland.

City of Cork Gaol.

THIS new prison is at length occupied, and although not built exactly upon the plan I should have wished, is adequate to the wants of the city; contains a good house for the governor, the necessary apartments for other officers, two chapels, day-rooms and work-rooms, and a sufficiency of good and well-ventilated cells. The principal defect in the corridors arises from the lavatories and water-closets being placed in the narrow extremity of each corridor, the necessary access to which involves the necessity of keeping the cells locked up during the day time. An inconvenience appears in the manner of conveying the entrance to the yards through the chapels, which not only prevents their being confined to the purposes for which they are intended, by making them the common passage, but breaks in upon the classification of the prison; a material improvement could be effected at a very small expense, by making a direct communication from the day-rooms to the yards.

My detailed reports upon the fulfilment of the various clauses of the Prison Acts, afford ample proof of the continued exertions of the valuable local inspector of this gaol to bring the regulation of the supplies, and system of the gaol, to a state of improvement commensurate with the liberal intentions of the Legislature. The furniture of the cells, the supply of prison dresses and necessaries, and every other part of the detail connected peculiarly with his office, afford evident marks of his efficiency and zeal; but I am sorry, on seeing the operations of this gaol now carried on in the new building upon an enlarged scale, to report that the local inspector is not supported by officers qualified to uphold the discipline of the gaol, and to assist in accomplishing a true system of order and improvement. The classes were, on my inspection, in general, dirty, noisy, and much disposed to rage, with turbulence, a variety of frivolous and unfounded complaints, thereby exhibiting a want of subordination and of attachment to their officers; the turnkeys appeared without authority or system. To remedy these defects, I have recommended that two of the turnkeys, (of whom the number is unusually great,) should be dismissed, and that an efficient under gaoler should be substituted, which would not add to the expense of the establishment. The arrangements of the female class are not much advanced; but I have no doubt that the regulations now made in that class, by Dr. Querry, will produce beneficial effects. Hopes are held out of the formation of a ladies committee, without which much improvement is scarcely to be looked for; and a short experience of such a committee will soon prove the qualifications of the matron.

So many boys are confined in this city, that I should recommend the formation of a juvenile class in this gaol, and that much of the attention of the schoolmaster, (a very deserving officer,) should be pointed to this class.

Many delays have occurred in the establishment of a tread-wheel, which is not as yet erected.

Officers

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector - - - -	£. 200	- -	for gaol and bridewell.	South District.
Chaplain - - - -	50	- -	ditto.	
Roman Catholic ditto - - - -	50	- -	ditto.	
Surgeon - - - -	80	- -		
Governor - - - -	550	- -		
Turnkey - - - -	83	8		
Schoolmaster - - - -	36	16		
2d Turnkey - - - -	27	6		
3d Turnkey - - - -	23	8		
Messenger - - - -	13	- -		
Ditto - - - -	13	- -		
Nurse-tender - - - -	12	7		
Tailor - - - -	5	10	6	
Barber - - - -	5	10	6	
Sweeper - - - -	12	7	-	
			1,156	9 -
Bridewell:				
Keeper - - - -	150	- -		
Turnkey - - - -	20	- -		
			170	- -
			£. 1,326	9 -

City of Cork Bridewell.

WITHIN the last year, the alterations recommended for the reduction of the inmates of this prison to the proper classes, for such a place of confinement, have been rapidly and well executed; the different apartments are regulated according to law, with the number of yards required; the appearance and front enclosure of the building are very creditable, and the whole of this establishment now placed on a satisfactory footing.

City of Cork Lunatic Asylum.

THE following number of patients are in this valuable establishment, which is supported by presentment from the city grand jury, aided by private subscription:

Males - - - -	147
Females - - - -	152
Total - - - -	299

The means for accommodation in the asylum are:—

On the ground floor, for men - - -	49 cells.
On the upper floor - ditto - - -	69 ditto.
	118 cells for men.
Convalescent rooms for men - - -	32 beds.
Total accommodation for males - - -	150
On the ground floor, for women - - -	61 cells.
On the upper floor - ditto - - -	29 ditto.
	90
Cells for females - - -	90
Convalescent rooms for females - - -	60 beds, 8 rooms.
Total accommodation for females - - -	150

This asylum continues to be conducted on the sound and humane principles for which it was always distinguished, under the care of Dr. Halama, from whose observations on the treatment of the lunatic poor, an extract was introduced into our last Report.

The want of sufficient space for horticultural labour still, however, much restricts the means of employing the male lunatics.

County of Galway Gaol.

THE gaol of Galway has been much improved since my last inspection, by the board of superintendence having very properly put a stop to the committal of idle vagrants, not having

South
District.

having been guilty of any specific crime against the public peace; and by having classed the debtors, by which means classification has been extended to 3 male classes, which will be still added to, when the new railway, now in progress, shall have been completed.

The general order and discipline of this prison is much improved within the last year, and the goal being constructed on a large and favourable plan, it must now be considered in a most satisfactory state, and as an establishment highly creditable to the county.

I have submitted to the committee of the grand jury some points for their consideration, too minute to be inserted in a general Report, as well as a set of rules for the goal.

The female class is very well succeeded to by an efficient matron, and under the superintendence of an active and benevolent association of ladies, who have for several years most kindly given their aid to this important object.

The principal defect to be observed upon in this goal is the want of profitable labour for the male prisoners; and the gentlemen of the goal committee have determined to consider whether rope-making may not be advantageously carried on in the insulating passage.

The grand jury have presented money for the erection of a tread-wheel, which I trust may be in operation within a short period. A doubt having arisen with respect to the proper objects to which this labour may properly apply, and whether it should be appointed by them as "labour" for the poor prisoners under the 37th sec. 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, I should submit, that an Act having passed in England, during the last session, specially to exempt from the tread-wheel all *extradited prisoners*, it would seem to imply that it is fairly applicable to all tried poor prisoners; and it will be found, that if the regulation of the wheel is so established as to keep within proper bounds the quantum of labour, it is by no means to be considered in the light of the punishment of "hard labour." Should the wheel be worked at 48 steps in a minute, and for 6 hours in the day, (one-third of the men being off the wheel at a time), it will give 7,680 feet of ascent in the day, which must be considered as very light labour indeed, it being allowed in many counties in England to calculate the labour at 1,200 feet. By this management 6 hours per day might be established as ordinary labour for poor prisoners, and 9 hours as "hard labour" for those sentenced thereto.

The system of paying a fixed salary to the governor of the goal, out of which he is to defray the expenses of transmission of convicts, repairs of goal, and turnkeys salaries, appears to require alteration, as well as the allowance of the county dietary to officers.

The expense of the transmission of convicts can be easily ascertained, and an allowance of 1s. per day fixed for each man; the proper charge to fall upon the county, being the actual cost. The repairs of the goal must be very uncertain, and such a contract is not likely in general to lead to much attention to the repairs which may be necessary, and which it would be the duty and interest of the governor otherwise to point out; the principle at least tends to evil, as does the payment of the turnkey by the governor tend to the employment of ill paid and bad officers.

I respectfully recommend to the grand jury to strike off all officers from the goal allowance, and to give a fixed salary to the governor; salaries to the turnkeys, who are now much underpaid, and an equivalent to the matron for the loss of her goal allowance; and to establish a certain charge per day for the transmission of convicts, paying actual cost for cars or extra expenses.

Officers Salaries:

Goaler - - - - -	£. 450 - -
Inspector - - - - -	80 - -
Chaplain, 50l. each - - - - -	100 - -
Schoolmaster - - - - -	25 - -
Matron - - - - -	20 - -
Physician - - - - -	80 - -
	£. 755 - -

BRIDEWELL:

TOWN.

CONSISTS of one room for males on the ground floor, one on the upper floor for females, a small entrance in front, which cannot be called a yard, and apartments for the keeper; it is unsupplied with bedding, and is kept extremely ill. For this bridewell the county pay a rent of 24l. a year, and the presentments for contracts have been enormously high; it being the only bridewell in the county for which charges have been made beyond the fixed allowance for fuel and straw, added to the quarterly returns, and which it exceeds five fold. The county should look for a site (rent free), which is universally obtained in the several counties, and build a small convenient prison, with yards.

GART.

THIS prison consists of 2 rooms for males, and a good yard, with privy, &c.; 1 room for females, and apartments for the keeper. It is furnished according to law, and the rules and regulations of the court of King's Bench attended to. On the whole I can report this establishment as sufficient and creditable, with an efficient keeper.

Woodford.

THIS prison consists of 3 rooms; 1 for males, with 1 small yard, 1 for females, and 1 for the keeper; it is supplied with bedding, and for the few prisoners confined in this place, answers substantially the objects of the Prison Act. The keeper is not intelligent, and was ignorant of the rules and regulations, though posted in the prison, and had violated them by converting the female room, when not legally occupied, to his own private use. A rent is paid for this prison, but great attention has been paid to the regulation respecting poor prisoners, and a very trifling charge for diet brought against the county.

South
District.

Egreemont.

THIS prison consists of 2 prison rooms; 1 for males, and 1 for females, with 1 yard; it is labelled according to regulation, and supplied with bedding, &c. The keeper has been dismissed on charge of having pledged blankets, and a boy appointed, who is totally unfit for his situation. The former keeper is still in possession; but on his dismissal it would be necessary to appoint an efficient person, and I should strongly recommend some person unconnected with the town.

Loughrea.

THIS miserable ruin is now kept tolerably clean; nothing has been done to improve its state, since my last Report; and I am gratified to find that the sense of the grand jury is decidedly in favour of the immediate erection of a new prison, the plan of which I have seen and approved.

Balisrobe.

I HAVE, on this prison, only to repeat the observations made last year, that the prison is (as I first found it) kept in a cleanly regular manner, but that the deficiency of day-rooms still exists; it is, however, convenient enough for all essential purposes, though not on the plan that would be approved in a new buildwell.

The dietary, and the rules and regulations of the court of King's Bench, are established according to law, and the latter acted upon as well as circumstances admit.

Clifton.

THE great difficulty of access prevented my seeing this prison, for which a presentment has been made to complete the yards, as I suggested in my former Report. The returns are regularly made.

The grand jury of Galway have placed their buildwell system on a better footing than any of the neighbouring counties. They have determined on erecting a new gaol at Loughrea, which was indispensably required. At present the county pay a considerable rent for the prisons at Tuam, Woodford and Eyreemont; and I should submit to the grand jury whether it would not be a more effectual and economical plan to take a site at each of these towns, which doubtless the proprietors would (as in other counties) grant rent free, and to build prisons in those towns. Such a measure is particularly requisite in Tuam, and by the adoption of this plan (instead of advancing a large sum for Loughrea) the cost of the whole would be advanced from the consolidated fund, free of interest, and the instalments of 5 per cent on the advance would scarcely exceed, in annual amount, (for 60 years,) the sum now paid for the rent of the before-mentioned gaols. The buildwells would then be constructed according to law, and the county would, on a clear and permanent title, become possessed of them without further expense. For this purpose it would be necessary to appoint commissioners under the 50 Geo. III. c. 103.

Town of Galway Gaol.

THE cleanliness and order which I reported as introduced since the appointment of the present gaoler is still kept up, but the want of room prevents any good system in this gaol.

The prison is on a plan too confined to admit of classification, nor is any labour or instruction afforded to the male prisoners, some of whom are generally very young and capable of receiving instruction, particularly in the event of a sentence to a long period of confinement, of which there are at present instances in the gaol. Prisoners under such circumstances might learn some useful trade.

The female debtors are kept with female felons, vagrants, and those of the very worst character, of which they have justly complained; and though the area of the prison is at present too small to allow of any additional wards, ground might be purchased contiguous at the west boundary on which an addition might be built.

On my last tour I found the female class in this prison in an improved and promising condition, under an efficient matron, who has been replaced by one totally unfitted for her situation, and the consequences are very visible in the appearance and conduct of that class, who are now in a state of disorder most discreditable to the gaol, and very different from that in which, from the appearance of last year, I had reason to expect to find them.

I recommend strongly to the grand jury to attend to the wants of the female class, and I trust that the appointment of a more efficient matron may induce the committee of ladies to renew their valuable attention to this unhappy portion of their fellow creatures.

I should have ordered clothing to the females under the section of the 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, but

South
District.

but that, in a class wholly without discipline, such a supply would have had no good effect and probably would only involve expense by the destruction of the dresses.

I have pointed out to the inspectors an alteration in the distribution of rooms, which I trust the committee may carry into effect without waiting for the assizes, as the expense will be limited to erecting one stone staircase from the female yard to a large room in the debauch prison, proposed as the apartment for the matron, and to opening and closing some doors. I also propose the complete repair of the bedsteads, and the adoption of the system of rules left with the inspectors of the county goal.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector -	-	-	-	-	£. 40	-	-
Chaplain -	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Roman Catholic ditto	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Physician -	-	-	-	-	22	18	-
Goaler -	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Tumkey -	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Matron -	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
					£. 242	18	-

County of Kerry Goal.

THIS building, which has always appeared to be inadequate to the accommodation of the prisoners committed in this extensive county, is at present in a most crowded state, and deficient in many essential points, having no chapels, and an insufficient number of day-rooms, stores, &c.

Having been favoured by a numerous meeting of the board of superintendence on my inspection of the establishment, it was resolved that plans should be prepared for an extensive addition to form the house of correction of the county, and it was unanimously agreed that a wing should be added on the radial plan, containing a governor's house, chapel, and, at least, accommodation and yards for four classes. This addition would place so many rooms in the present goal at the disposal of the board, that the goal would then be sufficient for every necessary purpose.

One of the great evils arising from the present want of room is the impossibility of classification in the female prison; a competent matron is appointed, but the crowded state of the day-rooms, in which are placed the females tined and untined, debtors, women with children, &c. renders all efforts unavailing. The women are, notwithstanding, employed, and a considerable saving is created from the profits of their work, which accumulates as a fund for their support on their discharge from goal.

On this, my third inspection of Tralee goal, I found a third governor placed in charge, and although I had every reason to approve the conduct of the last officer, under whose government the local inspector was enabled to correct a most disgraceful system, I cannot regret the late change, having found the improved system steadily carried on under the present governor, who is now not only appointed the sheriff's goaler, but governor of the house of correction under the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 64.

To the zeal and efficiency of the Rev. Mr. Huby this goal is much indebted for its present improved interior. I have recommended to his adoption several points, some of which are required by law, viz. the completion of bedsteads and tickers, an attention to or alteration of the dairy; and I have strongly urged the issue of bread, lamps for the halls, a large goal bell, a small bell for turnkeys, likewise one for the matron. I have also called his attention to some attempt at classifying the females, particularly to the separation of those who have children in the goal.

I have been obliged to report the inefficiency of one turnkey, who should be replaced, and one wing of the goal given into the exclusive charge of each turnkey.

There is no tread-wheel in this prison, and the men are wholly unemployed. I have to lament that a schoolmaster has not been appointed, a defect which severely exists in any county goal, and which I trust the board of superintendence may correct without waiting for the assizes, as the law is imperative respecting the instruction of prisoners.

The admission of the families of debtors has been checked by the regulation of the last year, and the disposition to dissipation and disorder in the marshes for master debtors almost entirely subdued.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector -	-	-	-	-	£. 60	-	-
Chaplain -	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Roman Catholic ditto	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Physician -	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Goaler -	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Tumkey -	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Ditto -	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Outside ditto -	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Matron -	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
					£. 460	-	-

*Bridewells, County Kerry.*South
District.

THESE prisons, like the bridewells of all counties, have been wholly deficient in structure, supplies and management; and, as yet, no further improvement can be reported than the supply of food, fuel and straw to the prisoners, and the regular transmission of the quarterly returns. The grand jury, at the last assize, have entered into *deserere* resolutions, giving in charge to the board of superintendence to make the necessary arrangements upon this very important subject, in pursuance of which I have been instructed to submit plans and estimates to the board for the following works:—

Killmenny, a new court-house and gaol.	
Kennmare, a new prison	} on a small scale.
Castleisland, ditto -	
Dingle, a new prison on a more enlarged plan.	
Listowel,	} alterations and yards.
Coherseveen,	
Milbown requires but trifling improvements.	
Tarbert, a new prison on a small scale.	

Nothing of material change has taken place, since my last tour, in any of the prisons which I have visited; my inspection of those on the Western coast is postponed, until I shall hope to attend a commission, to ascertain the best sites for the new buildings.

County of Limerick Gaol.

NO alteration has taken place in this prison, which, in respect to plan, is superior to any in the south of Ireland; and the admirable interior regulations of which are improving every year, under the management of the board of superintendence.

A system of prison dresses would add much to the appearance of the classes, exclusive of the many other advantages which attend the adoption of that plan, and I have particularly recommended it in the female class; I should also wish to see a second yard and building allotted to them, as the mixture of all females is a great impediment to the improvement and instruction of those who are most capable of benefiting by it; and as a female superintendent is appointed to assist the matron, classification is easily managed.

The females are employed in spinning and other works; the men in cleaning the prison and yards, and at the tread-wheel, which is now in full operation, two wheels being applied to raising water, and to scutching of flax, a manufacture to which the power can be advantageously applied in most counties.

Officers and Salaries:

Governor -	-	-	-	-	-	£. 300	-	-
First Turnkey -	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Second ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
Third ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Fourth ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Nurse -	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Ten Wardmen, £. 4.	6.	8.	-	-	-	43	6	8
Two Cooks -	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	4
Two Washerwomen -	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	4
Chaplain -	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Roman Catholic ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Local Inspector -	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Physician and Surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Apothecary -	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Matron -	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
							£. 78s	13 4

BRIDEWELLS:

A SECOND year having elapsed since the principle of the bridewell system has been arranged in this county, without any material progress being made in giving effect to the plan, and it being inadmissible that a class of prisons should be longer continued deficient in every requisite pointed out by law, I am obliged to recommend that the abolition of the following old prisons, by the exercise of the power vested in the Lord Lieutenant, 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 51, should take place; and that any arrangement for the erection of new prisons, should afterwards be considered, viz.—Kilfinnan, Glynn, and Newnoscote.

On the approval, therefore, of this measure, by the board of superintendence, I propose to submit the same to Government, in order that the necessary warrants may be issued.

Croom.

THE new prison in this town is in progress, and will, when finished, afford all the accommodation and yards which the law requires for male and female prisoners.

South
District.

Rathfriland.

THE great importance of this large seaport town has prevented my including it in my report of prisons to be abolished; and from a communication which I have had with the agent of the proprietor of the town, and with the board of superintendence, I have no doubt that the additions to the plan will be carried into effect during the ensuing season for building.

Bray.

THE arrangements are concluded for the site of the bridewell on an enlarged plan, and there is, therefore, no further delay to be anticipated in the completion of the object. In this quarter session town, (and the bridewells in general,) the quarterly returns are regularly made, and food supplied to the prisoners, with straw; the rules of the court of King's Bench are posted, but can serve no other purpose than to exhibit the contrast between the accommodation required, and that which is afforded in respect to furniture, building and yards.

City of Limerick Gaol.

THIS prison contains but 3 classes of male criminals, with not a sufficient number of cells for half the prisoners confined, and but one crowded corridor and day-room for the whole of the female class. This great deficiency of accommodation will, however, speedily be remedied by the purchase of the old county gaol which adjoins, and which will nearly double the disposable accommodation, and supply a sufficient number of yards for the classification of the prisoners.

The male side of the gaol is, on the whole, in a clean, regular state, although not by any means in that state of distinguished order in which I reported it my last tour; the female side I was sorry to find in a most discreditable condition, which is much to be attributed to the want of efficiency in the matron. With such a person at the head of the female prison, no efforts of the local inspector can be successful in introducing such a system as the board of superintendence might reasonably expect, under the inspection of so qualified and zealous an officer; and I trust that they may recommend to the grand jury to appoint another matron.

The great object to be accomplished in this gaol, is to bring to as speedy a conclusion as possible the negotiation for the purchase of the county gaol; until this point is effected, the city of Limerick must labour under insuperable difficulties, in giving effect to the regulations which have been introduced since Mr. Gilson's appointment. The accounts, and whole economy of the gaol, continue to be satisfactory, and the reduction of expense has done great credit to that officer.

It is supposed that the whole expense of the purchase and alterations of the old county gaol will amount to nearly 3,000*l.*; the instalments of which would be amply repaid by the moral effect of a sufficient and well-regulated prison in this large city; and the erection of a good cooking kitchen, which would then be practicable, might enable the local inspector to effect a saving in the dietary, which would, in a great measure, counterbalance this expense.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Roman Catholic ditto	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Medical Officers	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					£. 430		

County of Longford Gaol.

THE dilapidated state of the old gaol, and immediate prospect of the occupation of the new one, so much accounts for the defects in the present system, that it is needless to report upon it. The new gaol is a polygon upon an extensive scale, with radiating yards verging towards the governor's house, which commands a view of all the classes, but is built upon a scale much larger than the object required, particularly in a small county, in which the salary is as much below the ordinary standard as the house is above it.

The gaol is a handsome building, but it is to be lamented that provision has been made but for five classes of criminals, male and female; consequently, for not more than the wholly insufficient number of three male classes.

There are two workshops on a large scale, one of which might be subdivided, and would afford ample accommodation for the two classes of master and peeper debtors, and accommodation might thus be gained for a class of criminals; as also, by abandoning the system of

of solitary cells, which occupy one division of the gaol, and are unfit for their intended purpose, being so contrived that the prisoners confined in them can converse with each other.

A tread-wheel is in operation, to which the prisoners are now sent from the old gaol. The power is now applied to raising water, but the wheel waste machinery to regulate the quantum of labour on the increase or diminution of the number of prisoners; the superintending committee think of adding a mill for the scutching of flax.

The present establishment of officers are wholly inadequate to the new gaol, which could not be occupied to advantage without, at least, two turnkeys, equal to their duty, and a matron for the superintendence of the female class.

The meal and potato diet now in use is attended with many inconveniences, which add to the difficulty of establishing a cleanly system, and I should strongly recommend the adoption of the bread diet.

Present Salaries of Officers:

Gaoler and Turnkey	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-	a year.
Three chaplains, at 40 l.	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	
Local inspector	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	
					£. 370	-		
Average number of prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	
Persons receiving extra food	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
							83	
Diet, at 4d. per day, about	-	-	-	-	£. 500	-	-	
Actual expense	-	-	-	-	498	-	-	

Total expense of the gaol on the average of 1823 and 1824 per annum, £. 1,174. 4s. 1d.

County of South East.

THE gaol at Dursdalk, although not built upon an approved plan with a view to inspection, is a commodious, and, in other respects, well-planned prison, containing a classification of felons and misdemeanants tried and untried, with two classes of females and two of debtors, with seven yards.

The chapel, infirmary, baths, and supply of water are sufficient, and the general arrangements and interior management of the prison highly creditable to the officers, and which are much to be attributed to the attention and efficiency of the board of superintendence. Schools are established in the male and female prison, the latter is superintended by a committee of ladies, whose benevolent labours are in all cases found to produce the most beneficial effects.

The men and women are employed, the former in mat-making, breaking stones, and such other employments as the board of superintendence find practicable, and the women in spinning, the yarn being either sold in the market or wove by the prisoners in the gaol.

A plan has been laid before the grand jury for building an addition to the gaol, by which many useful offices, &c. may be obtained, and the gaol secured against the inconvenience which may arise from the erection of any private building upon the vacant space of ground adjoining the front.

I have submitted to the consideration of the board of superintendence some points relative to the arrangement of the classification, and to the alteration of the wooden bedsteads, and have urged upon them the necessity of a general uniform system of clothing for the women; without such a system, the efforts of the ladies committee and of the matron, to effect a satisfactory improvement, will be much impeded; and the expense of clothing to the average number of female prisoners is very trifling, the clothing of the whole class not amounting to more than 5l. from which it is to be deducted the articles of dress absolutely indispensable, and which have always been supplied.

The general system of clothing to the male prisoners is very important, but I could not venture to go beyond a recommendation to the grand jury to consider the subject.

The regularity and order of the gaol is improved by an uniformity of dress. It also appears reasonable that the prisoners, after their acquittal, or at the termination of their sentence of imprisonment, should be discharged in as good a state, with respect to their private clothing, as that in which they entered the gaol, and that they should neither be put to expense by their clothing having been worn out in the prison, nor (in the event of gaol clothing having been issued after their own clothing became unfit for use) that they should be sent (when perhaps requited) to their homes with the stigma of wearing the prison dresses.

The accounts, messing, and general details of this prison, are conducted with economy and care, and, on the whole, I have seen no county gaol in my inspection with which

I have

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District.

I have been more gratified, or in which I have had more reason to approve of the conduct of the officers in their several departments.

The salary of 10*l.* a year to the matron is wholly inadequate as a remuneration for the services which the Legislature contemplate from the appointment of such an office, and I submit in addition to her salary.

Officers Salaries :

Governor, to find turkey	-	-	-	£. 280	-	-
Chaplain, each 40 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	100	-	-
Physician	-	-	-	100	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	25	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	10	-	-
				£. 515	-	-

Average number of prisoners - - - 52.

Expense of the gaol for the year 1824 - - £. 1,119. 12*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ardee Bridewell.

NOTHING has been done in this inefficient prison since last year, nor would it be expedient to attempt any improvement until the erection of the new gaol.

The presentment for the new gaol has been passed, the plan and estimate approved by the Lord Lieutenant, and the commissioners propose immediately to commence the work.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

THE gaol at Drogheda is a prison built within the last eight years, at a cost of 12,000*l.* the instalments for which are repaid to the public at the rate of but 100*l.* a year; it, at present, contains but 10 cells, but, by a very practicable alteration, it could contain, with a sufficient number of cells, accommodation for the following classes, viz.

- N^o 1.—Misdemeanors tried.
- 2.—Felons tried.
- 3.—Misdemeanors tried.
- 4.—Females.
- 5.—Debtors.

To each of which a distinct yard could be allotted.

A plan for carrying this classification into effect by the increase of the number of cells is submitted to the grand jury as a work most essential to the good order of this prison.

The present system of large bedsteads is very defective, and it has been recommended that the new bedsteads for single persons should be made from the materials now in use.

The law being imperative on the grand jury to appoint a matron, and the present state of the female class requiring such an officer, it is recommended to the grand jury to appoint a fit person to conduct that class, and to give effect to the plan of employing the women in spinning or useful labor.

A schoolmaster should also be employed. There being no labour appointed for the male class of prisoners, I should recommend that stones should be broken for flooring the yards, a work which, exclusive of the advantage of employment, is much needed, the state of the graveling being very bad.

Officers Salaries :

Lord Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 50	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
Chaplain, each 50 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Gaoler	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				£. 245	-	-	-

County of Mayo Gaol.

SINCE my last inspection of this gaol a most striking improvement has taken place in the interior management of it, much to be attributed to the exertions of the Reverend Mr. Peasley, being supported by an efficient keeper, whose services, if continued to the gaol of Castlebar, are likely to prove highly satisfactory to the county.

Notwithstanding the order and cleanliness, and general good system introduced in this establishment, it remains wholly inadequate to the wants of the county of Mayo, and the board of superintendence must still be obliged to confine the female prisoners of all classes in a bridewell, which, although in a state of less confusion and dissipation than I formerly reported, precludes this portion of the prisoners from being classed or attended to with any

any advantage. The females must remain in a state of ignorance and disorder; and although the local inspector represents the matron as a person of good character and conduct, her qualifications are not fitted to the introduction or support of any improved system in the female class. A very distressing want of female clothing also exists.

In the bridewell are now confined 20 lunatics, whose situation is most miserable, there being in such asylums no efficient system for the management of the inmates; and it is much to be desired that the counties in this province should make in an application to Government for a joint lunatic asylum, under the Act which authorizes the advance of the cost of building from the consolidated fund.

It is an imperative duty imposed on me to endeavour again to impress upon the grand jury the necessity of erecting a county gaol upon an advantageous plan, without which any endeavour to improve the present system, and to render efficient the accommodation by repairs or additions, will be equally fruitless.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Chaplain, each	50	L.	-	-	100	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Apothecary	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Two Turnkeys	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Keeper of upper Prison	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	11	7	6
One Turnkey	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
					£. 626	7	6

I have recommended to the board of superintendence the adoption of a temporary set of rules and regulations, and of some better regulation for serving the meals to the prisoners, and for distributing the duties of the turnkeys.

Average number of prisoners - - - 86.

Cost of the gaol for 1854 - - - £. 1,558. - 2s. 6d.

Ballinacree Bridewell.

THIS prison is now kept with great regularity, and in a clean and creditable state. The yards want to be new floored, and I have recommended to the gaol committee at Castlereagh to order a supply of stones so be broken by the prisoners confined.

I have also directed, under the section 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, a complete repair to the bedsteads.

With respect to the other repairs, which require the presentation of the grand jury, I have again directed that an estimate may be submitted at the next assizes; and with a very trifling expense to this, the only smaller prison supported by the county, it may be rendered every thing that the law requires.

County of Meath Gaol.

THE gaol at Trim is an old building, not constructed upon a plan which affords the means of inspection or of sufficient classification; there are no properly constructed or sufficient chapels, infirmaries, work or day-rooms; and on the whole these defects will be so constantly felt, as presenting insuperable bars to an improved system of prison discipline, suitable to the importance of the county, and which may be expected from the zeal of the gentleness of the grand jury and board of superintendence, that I do not hesitate to urge the measure of erecting a new gaol, which has so long been in contemplation.

The present gaol contains 20 male criminal cells, 6 only of which afford 2 beds in each; the new female prison contains 8 cells, constructed on a bad plan, with the doors opening upon the yard, without any corridor; they are on the ground floor, and must be very objectionably cold in winter. The whole plan of the new building and yards is so below that degree of accommodation which the Prison Acts contemplate, that this addition should be considered as a mere temporary expedient for the removal of the women from the male prison, and should not be allowed to postpone the presentation for a new gaol; the whole expense of which, if estimated at 20,000*l.* would not amount to 1*d.* an acre on the county per annum, for the number of years during which the instalments are paid.

The dietary established for this gaol is contrary to law; buttermilk, instead of new milk, being added to the bread diet.

The classification of the debtors and arrangement of the pauper marshals has been suggested to the board of superintendence, as also the appointment of a matron, with respect to which the law is imperative on the grand jury. At present the females are totally uneducated and unattended to; they are not even locked up by night in their cells, from the objection made by the governor to the employment of a male turnkey upon that duty. When an efficient matron shall have been appointed, and shall have regulated the class,

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District.

class, it is much to be desired that a committee of ladies might be formed, as in many other counties, to meet occasionally, and to superintend the work and instruction of this unhappy class of their fellow creatures, upon whom such benevolent labours have never failed to produce the most happy effects.

Since the observations made by Major Palmer, in his tour of last year, the following points have been attended to: the bread diet has been substituted for the potato diet, a point most essential to cleanliness in a gaol not possessing any general kitchens; the number of hours of attendance at school during each day have been increased; bed tickets have been also supplied.

The glazing of the gaol, and employment of prisoners in breaking stones and other useful works (as suggested by him), have not been accomplished; the board of superintendence have found much difficulty in carrying the latter suggestion into effect.

A tread-wheel has been erected, but has hitherto been of little use, being defective in the means of regulating the quantum of labour. I found the wheel, with but 4 prisoners on it, worked at the rate of 90 steps in a minute. It is recommended to the grand jury to apply the power of the wheel to some useful purpose; perhaps to the scutching of flax.

On the whole this gaol is clean and orderly; the officers efficient, and the duty well distributed. I have every reason to approve of the exertions and efficiency of the local inspector.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	£. 60	-	-
Chaplains, each 50 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Physician	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
Deputy Governor	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Clerk	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
					£. 582	-	-

Average number of prisoners - - - 52.

Annual expense for 1864 - £. 1,445. 10*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

BRIDWELLS:

Dunkingbelle.

THIS bridewell remains in the same state as reported in the last year by Major Palmer, and appears incapable of being made a place of confinement, conformable to the regulations established by law.

Kells.

THIS black-hole is an illegal place of confinement; and as Kells is a quarter sessions town, a new prison is indispensably necessary.

NAMES.

NO improvement has taken place in this prison since last Report. It consists of 4 cells and 1 common-hall, overlooked from the street, from whence every evil communication can be had through the windows, and it is incapable of such alteration as the law imperatively requires.

On the whole it appears that there is no sufficient prison of this class in the county of Meath, nor do any of the bridewells admit of effectual improvement. It is therefore recommended to the grand jury to appoint commissioners, under the 50 Geo. III. c. 103, to prepare plans and estimates of new prisons in the several quarter sessions towns; the cost of which can, under that Act, be advanced from the consolidated fund, payable by instalments of 5*l.* per cent, without interest, by the county.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

THE gaol at Roscommon is a half polygon, with radiating yards verging towards the governor's house in front, and contains accommodation for 9 classes, including a lunatic ward; the want of a lunatic asylum obliging the magistracy to commit to the county gaol such insane persons as are guilty of any act of mischief.

It is much to be wished that the neighbouring counties should join in an application to Government for the establishment of a joint asylum, under the Act passed for that purpose.

The different parts of this prison, the governor's house, marshalsea, and infirmary, &c. are built on a well-judged scale, affording sufficient, without unnecessary accommodation.

On the whole, this gaol may be considered in a state to justify the favourable opinion reported by the Inspector General last year, but some parts of the interior economy want amendment.

amendment. The granting a gross salary to the keeper on the condition of his supplying the necessary assistance of turnkeys, is a principle likely to be attended with the worst consequences; it is an inducement to the keeper to bring in inefficient officers on cheap terms, and to introduce his own private friends, if not to make his appointments in a still more objectionable manner; and although the general arrangements of this gaol are creditable to the board of superintendence and local inspector, the total want of that minute attention, order and cleanliness, which vigilant inferior officers would ensure, is most obvious throughout the prison.

The matron is wholly unqualified, therefore the women are uninstructed and irregular.

The converting the insulating passage of the gaol to the purposes of gardening and potatoes is most irregular, and it is strongly recommended to the grand jury to make an order for its being floored in the same manner as the yards, which all are in need of a new floor of broken stone gravel, which will find present employment to the male prisoners. The idea suggested by an intelligent member of the board of superintendence, of establishing a rope-walk in this passage, is recommended to the consideration of the grand jury.

The issue of gaol clothing to the female class is also recommended, as quite essential to the success of an efficient system of improvement to that class.

The tread-wheel has not as yet been used, but is now likely to become an useful appendage to this gaol, if well regulated.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspector	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Physician	-	-	-	80	-	-
Chaplain, 50 <i>l.</i> each	-	-	-	100	-	-
Gaoler, to provide turnkeys	-	-	-	400	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	30	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	30	-	-
Hospital Assistant	-	-	-	12	-	-
Keeper of Lunatics	-	-	-	24	-	-
				£. 776	-	-

Average number of prisoners - - - - 140.

Average expenses of the gaol for 1823 and 1824 - £. 2,381. 7*s.* 5*d.*

BRIDEWELLS:

Athlone.

THIS prison is under the court-house, and contains 2 cells, and 2 dry-rooms, without yards; the day-rooms have been converted to other uses,—one into a stable for the keeper, whose stock of hay is stored in the court-house; and, on the whole, the mismanagement of this establishment is reprehensible. There is no bedding, the want of which I have not thought it expedient to supply under the regulations of the 3d of Geo. IV. c. 64, as it would be destroyed by the damp of the cells; the prison is so overflowed with water, that it is my duty to report it wholly unfit for the confinement of prisoners, who are at present humanely removed at night to the rooms in the court-house.

Boyle.

THIS prison has been inspected by Major Palmer, on the Northern District, who reports it as containing but 2 small cells, with a narrow passage leading to the privy, which cannot be denominated a yard; it therefore seems necessary to erect a new prison, to carry the law into effect. This prison is connected with a court-house, in a dilapidated condition.

Strokstown.

A sum of 100*l.* presented for this prison has not been expended; and the gaol consists of a dark hole, to which prisoners are not now committed. Strokstown being a sessions town, it would be necessary to build a bridewell.

Castleros.

THIS is a black-hole, in which prisoners are not now confined. Castleros being a sessions town, it would be necessary to build a bridewell.

The bridewells of this county having been built, either before the enactments of, or without reference to, the Prison Act, it will be important that the grand jury should direct their serious attention to them. The only efficient plan that can be submitted is, that commissioners should be appointed under the 50 Geo. III. c. 103, and empowered to approve plans and estimates for prisons in the sessions towns; the gross amount of which will be advanced by Government, free of interest, and the principal repayable by instalments of five per cent. This arrangement will fall very light on the county; and towards the first instalment, the sum presented for Strokstown is now saved.

South
District*County of Tipperary Gaol.*

IN my Report of last year I commenced by an extract from the preceding year, (in which I had detailed the several improvements which I had therein recommended to the board of superintendence,) for the express purpose of pointing out the efficient support which I had met from the noblemen and gentlemen of the county who composed that body, who had, in the interval between those Reports, carried into effect every thing which I had considered necessary to place the arrangements of the prison, (if worked by native officers,) upon the best footing; and to the improvements therein specified, the erection of a double tread-wheel has since been added. This useful instrument of gaol discipline is now in operation, but has not as yet been applied to any machinery for turning the labour of the prisoners to profitable account; it, however, answers its purpose, so far as to afford employment, and to rescue the males under sentence of imprisonment from total idleness. I should further recommend to the board of superintendence to decide upon some useful application of the power of the wheel, as well as to devise other methods of introducing profitable labour.

Having already accomplished the principal objects which I then found wanting, I have added some further suggestions to the board of superintendence on points of importance, which I trust may be adopted by the grand jury. Amongst other things, I have recommended that an uniform system of clothing should be adopted for the first class of females, of whose improvement the most gratifying proofs have been afforded, particularly in the instance of the female convicts recently forwarded for transportation. So interesting an account has been given, by the ladies committee, of their conduct, and of the feelings manifested by them upon the occasion of their departure, that I have requested a written statement of the particulars, of which I propose to print a number of copies, and to circulate them for the encouragement of committees in other counties. I have also recommended that the second class of females should be removed from their present situation, and placed contiguous to the first class. This can be effected by a plan which I have submitted for the alteration of the old chapel, and it will add one corridor to the disposable accommodation in the house of correction.

Since my last tour, the governor has been displaced, and a successor appointed, who has been in the government of the gaol since spring assizes; and I am sorry to be obliged to report that I cannot continue to speak of the state of the gaol, with respect to those particulars that depend upon the efficiency of the officers, in those terms of praise in which I expressed myself after my last inspection.

The salaries paid by the county of Tipperary to a governor and two assistants are unusually high; and the progress of discipline, cleanliness and order, has by no means answered the expectations which I had formed from my last view of the establishment, or which the attention of the committee ought to produce.

The particulars upon which I have formed this opinion, I have stated more at large, to the board of superintendence.

Officers and Salaries:

Local Inspectors	-	-	-	-	£. 100	-	-
Sergeant	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Roman Catholic ditto	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Governor	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Assistant	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Ditto house of correction	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Matron	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
					£. 980	-	-

*BRIDEWELLS:**Castle.*

THIS prison has, since my last inspection, been supplied with iron bedsteads and bedding, and now affords the accommodation required by law for males and females, with separate yards; the flooring of which, however, is so little attended to, that in the winter season they are not efficient for the air and exercise of prisoners. On the roof of the court-house I observed several leaks, which will much injure that large new building; and I have directed that a presentment for some trifling repairs should be submitted to the grand jury at the ensuing assizes. The allowance of six guineas a year for the repair of the roof, does not seem to be laid out to advantage: The manner in which this bridewell is kept is very satisfactory.

Caler.

NOTHING has been done in this building within the last year, except the supply of bedding and bedsteads. I have again directed that a presentment should be submitted for certain alterations and repairs, necessary for the classification required by law, and to prevent the house from absolute dilapidation. The prison is kept in a very dirty irregular manner.

*Tipperary.*South
District.

THIS prison remains in the miserable state in which I found it; it is capable of being rendered an efficient bidewell; the alterations, however, cannot be effected without painting the court-house in repair, under which the prison is situated. The importance of this town renders a good prison necessary; and it would be more for the interest of the county to complete the work for which a presentment has been submitted, than to build a new bidewell distinct from the court-house, as the sum requisite for the former, if new beds and distinct, would afford a good court-house and prison. No furniture has been supplied, owing to the wretched state of the building.

Charles.

SINCE my last Report this prison has been supplied with iron bedsteads, and with bedding for four beds. The sum estimated for the repairs of the gaol has not yet been presented, and the building is in great danger from its present state of dilapidation; a presentment will be submitted at the next sittings. I am obliged to report very unfavourably of the state of cleanliness of the gaol, and of the keeper's apartments.

Templemore.

THE sum presented for repairs at the summer sittings 1844 has been neatly expended, and apparently to advantage; bedsteads and bedding have been supplied since my last Report; and the prison and keeper's apartments are kept clean, and in good order. This may now be considered an efficient bidewell.

New Birmingham.

THE alterations recommended in my last Report have not yet been effected, no presentment having been passed; and I was obliged to report the prison as in a dirty irregular state; I trust, however, that the attention of the present local magistrate is likely soon to effect a reform. The accommodation of the prisoners is converted by the keeper to his own use; and I should recommend a deduction from his salary for the present year.

Roscrea.

THE works for which the grand jury have presented the estimated sum are now in progress, and will render the prison efficient, provided that the regulations of the count of King's Bench are better carried into effect than they now are. The gaol affords 4 day-rooms, with a corridor of cells to each; the 4 day-rooms are occupied by beds belonging to the keepers; in one corridor I found 1, of 3 prisoners confined in this large gaol, locked up in a cell without a bed, in which he had been confined for the whole of the day of my inspection. The keeper must therefore be considered highly reprehensible, and the establishment as requiring the attention of the board of superintendence.

Downpatrick.

THIS black-hole is incapable of being made a legal place of confinement; and it remains for the grand jury to decide whether it shall be abolished, from the vicinity of the town to Newagh, or whether a new bidewell shall be built.

Newagh.

THIS prison (as has been before reported) contains a sufficient number of yards, day-rooms and cells, but from its low and dark situation requires peculiar attention to cleanliness and order; it at present much wants white-washing in the keeper's apartments and prison, particularly the former, which is in a most filthy state. A sum of 9*l.* a year is allowed for the repair of the roof of the building, which is now in a very bad state, and not water-proof.

Newport.

IN order to render this prison conformable to the Prison Acts, it would be necessary to grant a presentment, for the alterations of which I have approved a plan; at present it contains two cells, so damp as to be unfit for the confinement of prisoners.

County of Waterford Gaol.

THE accommodations of this prison were very insufficient at the time of my last inspection, but since that period the rebuilding of the right wing of the gaol has afforded a sufficient number of day-rooms, with yards attached, and separate cells, for the average number of prisoners; the work has been well executed, and the cells, &c. are dry and dry. The left wing contains three corridors for male prisoners married; on the right wing are two corridors for tiled prisoners, and one for females. The only defect remaining is the want of classification for females; their number, however, are very few, and the appointment of a matron will render the arrangements for this class as satisfactory in circumstances will permit. It is impossible to urge too strongly upon the county the advantage arising from a good system of work and instruction in the female class; and in a city of the extent of Waterford, it may be hoped that a good system of prison discipline might lead to an association of resident ladies, who, in other counties, would lend their valuable aid, by occasionally visiting and superintending the management of this unhappy class of these fellow creatures.

A want is to be still observed in the gaols of Waterford, that the appointment of a schoolmaster

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District.

master, as well as a matron (both of which the law is mandatory on the grand jury to appoint), has not yet taken place. See 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, ss. 29 & 38.

In order to give full effect to any efforts for the amelioration of the state of the female prisoners, it is quite necessary to establish an uniform dress for them; their own clothing is to be taken from them on their commitment, washed and put by, to be delivered to them on their discharge, and the uniform of the goal to be generally worn; the expense of a suit will not exceed 8s. in amount, and the number required would not exceed 10 dresses.

The general order, discipline and minute cleanliness of the goal meet with my entire approbation; and I am gratified by the regular painting and whitewashing of the different parts of the prison, which are left to the discretion of Mr. Holson, the local inspector, from the well-merited confidence placed in that officer by the grand jury.

I had hoped that prior to my late inspection the subject of the inmate poor might be taken into consideration, and that the county of Waterford and contiguous counties might have determined to avail themselves of the Act for the establishment of joint asylums, as no private asylum, however well attended to, can do justice in the case, or supply adequately for the medical care of the insane; and I again submit this subject to their consideration.

Officers and Salaries:

Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	£. 60	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
R. Catholic Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
						£. 370	-	-

BRISTOL:

Dungroven.

THIS prison remains, as before reported, destitute of every requisite for a prison, except that there is a separate cell for males and females, but without day-room, yard, bedding, or any supply except straw, with the bread dietary prescribed by law.

The grand jury have presented 1,000*l.* to erect a court-house and prison, which sum will be inadequate to the wants of this town, and I trust that an enlarged plan will be decided on at the next assizes, and executed during the ensuing session. Upon consultation with some members of the grand jury, I should approve of a distinct brickwell in this town.

Lisore.

THIS prison contains no separate day-rooms and cells, but has 2 efficient rooms, 1 for males and 1 for females, with fireplaces, and the regulated building for 4 prisoners; it is regularly and well kept, and with a good prison at Dungroven would suffice for the wants of the town.

City of Waterford Goal.

THIS goal, in respect to classification, stands as it did on my last inspection; the classes consisting of

- N^o 1.—Tried males, assault cases, which are not forwarded to the house of correction.
- 2.—Male felons untried.
- 3.—Misdemeanors untried.
- 4.—Females.
- 5.—Debtors.

The tried prisoners are transmitted to the house of correction; and on an average number of criminals, the accommodation affords a separate cell for each prisoner.

The circumstances and interior economy of this establishment merit my entire approbation; but I regret still to find a total deficiency in the most important objects of promoting the education and work of the male and female prisoners. The enactments of the legislature are not attended to in the appointment of a schoolmaster or matron (see 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, ss. 29 & 38); and I must again urge strongly upon the city to direct the attention of the board of superintendence to these most essential points.

Officers and Salaries:

Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	£. 90	-	-
Goaler	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
R. Catholic D ^r	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
						£. 420	-	-

*City of Waterford House of Correction.*South
District.

THIS house of correction continues to be kept in a neat and orderly state. It contains the means of sufficient classification and inspection, and might, with some alterations, be made an efficient house of correction for this city. The cells being exposed to the outward air is a very serious defect, but could be remedied by making a corridor in front of them. This would be attended with trifling expense. Some means should also be taken to render the prison more secure. At present the governor has been obliged to use iron, in consequence of the danger of escape. Some arrangement might also be made by furnishing rooms, from two or more cells to receive assault cases, which are now sometimes confined in the gaol. The tread-wheel is now in operation, but the movement was by no means regular when I inspected the gaol.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

THE gaol at Mullingar consists of three classes—males, females, and debtors, the accommodation for which is so inefficient that the prisoners are placed three in a bed, with an ordinary number of committals.

The only day-room for (at present 52) male convicts of all classes, is a dark room, 12 feet by 9, and the female day-room is converted into a bed room for 9 male prisoners. No uniform is appointed to that class, who are in every respect in a state truly distressing to witness, particularly as the appointment of a matron, and supplying prison clothing to those who stand in need thereof, is by law mandatory on the grand jury of the county.

There can be no employment or system in a prison thus circumstanced; but when the intended addition to the prison shall be erected, much may be expected from the efforts of a zealous and active board of superintendence, who are most anxious to introduce a good system into the county gaol.

It is to be hoped that they will immediately remedy the great evil in the female class by appointing a matron, at least to attend by day, and ordering prison dresses for the women.

The mixed dietary is adopted, the quantity of meat allowed in which is found to be too small. I strongly recommend the adoption of the bread diet, the whole meat being considered by the physician of the gaol as the most wholesome description of bread.

In a gaol so circumstanced it is impossible to carry on any system of order and cleanliness with any other diet, and a great saving of fuel is to be balanced against any increased expense from the change to that description of food. Should the county decline according to the change of bread diet, I should strongly recommend the increase of meat to 8 ounces. The late delivery of milk is still complained of.

I submit respectfully to the grand jury my objection to the practice of commencing with the gaoler for transmission of convicts, and for the payment of one turnkey. Two turnkeys are essential for the gaol, and they should both be independent officers, on salaries of at least 40 *l.* a year. This practice is a temptation to the ill usage of convicts, and to the employment of friends, or ill-paid and consequently bad turnkeys, whose inefficiency it is the interest of the gaoler to conceal. I should recommend a clear salary to the governor, the same to the turnkeys, and that an allowance of 1 *s.* per day for each convict transmitted should be made to the governor, with an incidental account for any necessary car hire, &c. The full actual cost, and no more, is the fair burden to fall upon the county, and there can be no imposition when the rate per day (which the governor states to be the same in amount with his own allowance to the convicts) is fixed.

A schoolmaster is appointed, and books supplied for the use of the male prisoners.

Officers and Salaries:

Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	£. 50	-	-
Chaplain, 50 <i>l.</i> each	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Apothecary	-	-	-	-	-	45	10	-
Deputy gaoler	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Gaoler	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-

4. 535 10 -

Average number of prisoners, 65.

Moate Bridewell.

THIS is the only bridewell in the county of Westmeath, attached to the court-house in Moate, a sessions town, and contains the necessary apartments, viz. one day-room and one sleeping-room for prisoners of each sex, with separate yards. It is supplied with bedsteads, tickers and blankets according to law, but the keeper has not supplied the prisoners with fire, nor can I report the prison in that state of order, cleanliness, and preparation for the reception of prisoners which the rules and regulations of the court of King's Bench prescribe.

LIST OF PRISONS.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

N ^o	COUNTY.	SITE.	Establishment of Prisons.	DESCRIPTION of PRISONS.	REMARKS.
1.	Dublin county	Kilmainham	200	County goal	2 to each cell.
2.	D ^o	Grangegorman-lane	108	General penitentiary.	
3.	Dublin city	Green-street	150	City goal	2 to each cell.
4.	D ^o	Circular-road	-	Beddowell.	
5.	D ^o	Smithfield	-	D ^o .	
6.	D ^o	Marshall-lane	-	Four courts marshalsea	Marshalsea for debtors, confined in large rooms.
7.	D ^o	Green-street	-	City marshalsea	
8.	D ^o	D ^o	-	Sherriff prison	
9.	Liberties	-	-	St. Sepulchre's minor court	
10.	D ^o	-	-	St. Dunon's - d ^o	

NORTH DISTRICT.

N ^o	COUNTY.	TOWN or SITE.	Establishment of Prisons.	DESCRIPTION of PRISONS.	REMARKS.
1.	Astoria	Currickfergus	80	County goal.	Quarter sessions town.
2.	D ^o	D ^o	4	County town goal.	
3.	D ^o	Belfast	36	House of correction	
4.	D ^o	Astoria	-	Beddowell.	
5.	D ^o	Ballymena	4	Minor court.	D ^o .
6.	D ^o	Ballymore	4	D ^o .	
7.	D ^o	Lisburn	4	Minor court and beddowell.	
8.	Armagh	Armagh	40	County goal.	
9.	D ^o	Lurgan	4	Beddowell.	D ^o .
10.	D ^o	Bullbow (Newry)	4	D ^o .	
11.	D ^o	Markethill	4	D ^o .	
12.	D ^o	Newtown-Hamilton	4	D ^o .	
13.	Carlow	Carlow	36	County goal.	D ^o .
14.	D ^o	Tullow	4	Beddowell.	
15.	Down	Lifford	50	County goal.	
16.	D ^o	Downpatrick	4	Beddowell	
17.	D ^o	Downpatrick	50	County goal.	D ^o .
18.	D ^o	Newry	16	Beddowell	
19.	Fermanagh	Enniskillen	70	County goal.	
20.	D ^o	D ^o	6	Marshalsea.	
21.	Kings county	Phillipstown	30	County goal.	D ^o .
22.	D ^o	Persinstown	8	Beddowell.	
23.	D ^o	Monaghan	4	D ^o .	
24.	D ^o	Shirane	4	D ^o .	
25.	Kildare	D ^o	40	County goal.	D ^o .
26.	D ^o	Athy	8	D ^o .	
27.	D ^o	Maynooth	4	Beddowell.	
28.	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	60	County goal.	
29.	D ^o	D ^o	50	City goal.	D ^o .
30.	D ^o	Thomastown	2	Beddowell.	
31.	D ^o	Callow	3	D ^o .	
32.	Litrim	Currick-on-Shannon	30	County goal.	
33.	D ^o	Minor-Hamilton	4	Beddowell.	D ^o .
34.	Londonderry	Derry	150	County goal.	
35.	D ^o	Coleman	8	Beddowell.	
36.	D ^o	Magherafelt	2	D ^o .	
37.	D ^o	Newton Limnady	2	D ^o .	D ^o .
38.	Monaghan	Monaghan	100	County goal.	
39.	D ^o	Carnelagh	2	Beddowell.	
40.	D ^o	Castellany	2	D ^o .	

LIST OF PRISONS (North District) - continued.

N ^o	COUNTY.	TOWN or SITE.	Establishment of Prisoners.	DESCRIPTION OF PRISONS.	REMARKS.
41.	Queen's county	Monkbarnough	50	County gaol.	
42.	D ^o	Abbey-leix	4	Bridewell.	
43.	Sligo	Sligo	70	County gaol.	
44.	D ^o	Ballymote	6	Bridewell.	
45.	Tyrone	Omagh	50	County gaol.	
46.	D ^o	Dungannon	16	Bridewell.	
47.	D ^o	Seaham	6	D ^o .	
48.	D ^o	Clapham	4	D ^o .	
49.	Wexford	Wexford	50	County gaol.	
50.	D ^o	Garry	4	Bridewell.	
51.	D ^o	Rossacathry	4	D ^o .	
52.	D ^o	New Ross	4	D ^o .	
53.	Wicklow	Wicklow	26	County gaol.	
54.	D ^o	Ballinglass	50	District bridewell.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

N ^o	COUNTY.	TOWN or SITE.	Establishment of Prisoners.	DESCRIPTION OF PRISONS.	REMARKS.
1.	Cavan	Cavan	70	County gaol.	
2.	D ^o	Cootshill	4	Bridewell.	
3.	Clare	Ennis	75	County gaol.	
4.	D ^o	Kilrush	4	Bridewell.	Quarter sessions town.
5.	D ^o	Milltown	4	D ^o .	D ^o .
6.	D ^o	Emmetymond	4	D ^o .	D ^o .
7.	D ^o	Tulla	4	D ^o .	
8.	D ^o	Brinsford	4	D ^o .	
9.	D ^o	Shanley Bridge	4	D ^o .	D ^o .
10.	Cork	Cork	160	County gaol.	
11.	D ^o	D ^o	160	City gaol.	
12.	D ^o	D ^o	8	Bridewell.	
13.	D ^o	Kinsale	8	Bridewell and Marine Prison.	Under corporation of Kinsale.
14.	D ^o	Mitchellstown	4	Bridewell.	
15.	D ^o	Malrow	4	D ^o .	Quarter sessions town.
16.	D ^o	Millstreet	4	D ^o .	
17.	D ^o	Newmarket	4	D ^o .	
18.	D ^o	Macroom	4	D ^o .	D ^o .
19.	D ^o	Cherryhill	4	D ^o .	
20.	D ^o	Sillybegone	4	D ^o .	
21.	D ^o	Bantry	4	D ^o .	
22.	D ^o	Charleville	4	D ^o .	
23.	D ^o	Bandon	4	D ^o .	D ^o .
24.	D ^o	Dunmatruy	4	D ^o .	
25.	D ^o	Roscomberry	4	D ^o .	
26.	D ^o	Ferryway	8	D ^o .	D ^o .
27.	D ^o	Castlemartyr	4	D ^o .	
28.	D ^o	Youghal	8	D ^o .	Under corporation of Youghal.
29.	D ^o	Cove	4	D ^o .	
30.	D ^o	Galway	75	County gaol.	
31.	D ^o	D ^o	80	City gaol.	3 in each cell.
32.	D ^o	Ballinasloe	4	Bridewell.	
33.	D ^o	Eyrecoombe	4	D ^o .	
34.	D ^o	Woodford	4	D ^o .	
35.	D ^o	Loughrea	4	D ^o .	Quarter sessions town.
36.	D ^o	Gort	4	D ^o .	
37.	D ^o	Tulla	4	D ^o .	
38.	D ^o	Clifton	4	D ^o .	
39.	Kerry	Trillick	50	County gaol.	
40.	D ^o	Kennmare	4	Bridewell.	
41.	D ^o	Killarney	4	D ^o .	
42.	D ^o	Milltown	4	D ^o .	
43.	D ^o	Caldermore	4	D ^o .	
44.	D ^o	Castleshed	4	D ^o .	
45.	D ^o	Tarbert	4	D ^o .	
46.	D ^o	Dingle	4	D ^o .	
47.	D ^o	Lisanel	4	D ^o .	
48.	Louth	Dundalk	60	County gaol.	

LIST OF PRISONS (South District)—continued.

N ^o	COUNTY.	TOWN or SITE.	Establishment of Prisons	DESCRIPTION of PRISONS.	REMARKS.
49.	Louth	Droghda town gaol	40	County town gaol.	
50.	D ^o	Ardee	2	Bridewell	Quarter sessions town.
51.	Longford	Longford	35	County gaol.	
52.	Limerick	Limerick	125	County gaol.	
53.	D ^o	D ^o	60	City gaol.	
54.	D ^o	Rediskeale	8	Bridewell	D ^o .
55.	D ^o	Newcastle	4	D ^o .	
56.	D ^o	Croom	4	D ^o .	
57.	D ^o	Glynn	4	D ^o .	
58.	D ^o	Kilbannon	4	D ^o .	
59.	D ^o	Beauf	4	D ^o	D ^o .
60.	Mayo	Castlebar	50	County gaol	2 to each bed.
61.	D ^o	D ^o	46	Bridewell.	
62.	D ^o	Ballinrobe	8	D ^o	Quarter sessions town.
63.	Meath	Trim	50	County gaol.	
64.	D ^o	Kells	2	Black hole	D ^o .
65.	D ^o	Navan	8	Bridewell	D ^o .
66.	D ^o	Dunshaughlin	4	D ^o	D ^o .
67.	Down	Down	100	County gaol.	
68.	D ^o	Boyle	4	Bridewell	D ^o .
69.	D ^o	Athlone	4	D ^o	D ^o .
70.	Tipperary	Clonmel	70	County gaol.	
71.	D ^o	Tipperary	4	Bridewell	D ^o .
72.	D ^o	Cashell	8	D ^o	D ^o .
73.	D ^o	Thurles	8	D ^o	D ^o .
74.	D ^o	Boscon	4	D ^o .	
75.	D ^o	Berrinkane	4	D ^o .	
76.	D ^o	Cahir	4	D ^o .	
77.	D ^o	Youghmore	4	D ^o .	
78.	D ^o	New Reningham	4	D ^o .	
79.	D ^o	Nesagh	8	D ^o	D ^o .
80.	D ^o	Newport	4	D ^o .	
81.	Waterford	Waterford	60	County gaol	2 to each cell.
82.	D ^o	D ^o	48	City gaol	D ^o .
83.	D ^o	D ^o	40	House of Correction.	
84.	D ^o	Dungarvon	4	Bridewells and Manor	
85.	D ^o	Lismore	4	Prisons.	
86.	Wexmouth	Mullingar	30	County gaol	New gaol presented for.
87.	D ^o	Meath	6	Bridewell	Quarter sessions town.

N. B.—The numbers at which these prisons are rated is the establishment fixed for the regulation of supplies, under the 11th sec. 3 Geo. IV. c. 64. The buildings in many of the bridewells would contain many more.

LIST OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

N ^o	COUNTY.	TOWN or VILL.	How Supplied	REMARKS.
1.	Armagh	Armagh	Public fund	This is a provincial asylum, erected under the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 32.—not finished.
2.	Down	Downpatrick	Private, for profit	Kept by Mr. Reid, as reported in Appendix.
3.	Donegal	Lifford	Public fund	Kept in the old gaol, and the expenses raised off the county by presentment.
4.	Dublin	Finglas	Private, for profit	Kept by Dr. Harty - - as reported in Appendix.
5.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Kept by Rev. Mr. Horner & Co. - - d ^o .
6.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Kept by Mr. Gregory - - - - d ^o .
7.	D ^o	Dennybrook	D ^o	Kept by the Quaker's Society - - - d ^o .
8.	Londonderry	Derry	Public fund	Kept in the infirmary of the county - d ^o .
9.	Roscommon	Roscommon	D ^o	Kept in the old gaol of the county - d ^o .
10.	Tyrone	Omagh	D ^o	Kept in a part of the present gaol - d ^o .

SOUTH DISTRICT.

11.	Cork	Cork	Private subscription and presentment.	An establishment of the first class, in respect to order and utility.
12.	Clare	Ennis	Private subscription	A county asylum.
13.	Dublin	Swift's hospital,		
14.	D ^o	Richmond Lunatic Asylum.		
15.	D ^o	House of Industry,		
16.	Kerry	Trillick	Presentment	A small county asylum.
17.	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	D ^o .	
18.	Limerick	Limerick	Private subscription and presentment.	A county asylum, temporary until the erection of a new district; one kept in good order.
19.	Tipperary	Clonmel	D ^o	County asylum; admirably conducted.
20.	Waterford	Waterford	D ^o	County asylum; crowded in the House of Industry; and a miserably disciplined institution.
21.	Wexford	Wexford	D ^o	A county asylum; well kept.

RETURN OF WORK AND SCHOOLS IN

NAMES OF GAOLS.	Works of Male Prisoners.	Amount of Profit during the last Year.	What Proportion of Profit given to Prisoners.	Amount of Loss on the Week for last Year.	Works of Females.
Askeby county gaol, Carlisle-finger	- - -	£. s. d. none	none	none	spinning - -
Armagh county gaol, Armagh	weaving - -	4 8 5	one third - -	none	ditto - -
Belfast house of correction	breaking stones for the road	170 - -	one third, a p.d. per day.	none	needle work and spinning.
Cadiz county gaol, Cadiz	- - -	none	a small allowance	none	ditto - -
County town of Carmarthen, Askeby	none	none	none	none	none
Carm county gaol, Carm	breaking stones, and one for potter and stone for lat.	none	one third of labour wages.	none	spinning & washing.
Class county gaol, Ennis	breaking stones	none	none	none	spinning - -
Cork county gaol, Cork	none	none	none	none	spinning & washing.
Cork city gaol	none	none	none	none	needle working -
Droghda county gaol, Lifford	none	none	none	none	spinning - -
Done county gaol, Downpatrick	breaking stones	10 - -	none	none	spinning and plain work.
Droghda county gaol, Droghda	none	none	none	none	spinning - -
Dublin county gaol, Kilmainham	none	none	none	none	spinning & washing & making up.
Dublin city gaol, Yungie	none	none	none	none	- - -
Fermagh county gaol, Enniskillen	breaking stones	none	none	none	spinning - -
Galway county gaol, Galway	none	none	none	none	spinning - -
Glasgow town gaol	none	none	none	none	none
Kerry county gaol, Yulee	none	none	none	none	spinning - -
Kilwin county gaol, Mass	none	none	none	none	none
Kilmain city gaol	none	none	none	none	a few women spin
- Dr - county gaol	padding heavy, and more trades.	4 7 4	the whole - -	none	spinning, &c. -
King's county gaol, Philipstown	breaking stones	none	none	none	none
Larne county gaol, Carlisle-shannon	breaking stones	9 10 6	one third - -	none	spinning - -
Liverick county gaol, Liverick	watching fire, and trifles kept to their trade.	14 10 11 1/2	one third - -	none	knitting and spinning.
Liverick city gaol	none	none	none	none	none
Louth county gaol, Louth	breaking stones	none	one third - -	none	spinning - -
Louth county gaol, Droghda	none	none	none	none	none
Louth county gaol, Droghda	breaking stones, breaking hemp, &c.	30 - -	rather more than one third.	none	spinning, &c.
Mayo county gaol, Castlebar	none	none	none	none	none
Meath county gaol, Trim	none	none	none	none	spinning - -
Monaghan gaol	none	none	none	none	spinning, &c.
Queen's County	none	none	none	none	needle work
Thames county	none	none	none	none	none
Sligo	breaking stones, &c.	100 14 6	one third - -	none	spinning and work
Sligo	none	none	none	none	spinning & making good clothing
Tynan	none	none	none	none	spinning - -
Wexford	none	none	none	none	spinning, washing and knitting.
- Dr - city	none	none	none	none	knitting - -
Warrington	none	none	none	none	none
Wicklow gaol	none to gaol	one allowance	none	none	spinning & making plain dresses.
Windsor	none	none	none	none	none

In those Gaols in which no work is returned the Prisoners have some employment in whitewashing and cleaning the Gaols. It is also

ON THE GAOLS, &c. OF IRELAND.

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND, 1825.

Amount of Profit during last Year.	Proportion of Profit given to Prisoners.	Amount of Loss on the Work for last Year.	Tread Wheel.	To what Purpose applied.	Proportion of Profit paid to Prisoners from Tread Wheel.	Male School.	Female School.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
4 10 -	full amount -	none	none	none	none	in operation	in operation.
none	9d. per bush for whole profit	- 15 -	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
20 - -	one third -	none	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none	1 d. per dozen -	none	for 8 men	raising water	none	ditto -	ditto.
none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none.
none	one half of remuneration wages.	none	presentment made.	none	none	in operation	in operation.
none to goal	the whole -	none	ditto -	none	none	ditto -	none.
the work done for the goal.	one third of what anticipated.	none	for 24 men	raising water	none	ditto -	in operation.
none	none	none	contracted for -	to wash and scorch flax.	none	ditto -	ditto.
none to goal	the whole -	none	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none	two thirds of remuneration wages.	5 - -	for 15 men.	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none to goal	the whole -	none	none	none	none	none	ditto.
none	none	none	for 20 men	none	none	in operation	ditto.
- - -	- - -	- - -	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none to quarry	the entire -	none	none	none	none	ditto -	none.
ditto -	half labourers wages.	none	none	none	none	ditto -	in operation.
none	none	none	none	none	none	none	ditto.
11 - 4	one third -	none	none	none	none	in operation	ditto.
none	none	none	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none	none	none	none	none	none	- - -	none.
none	none	none	5 & 7 men	none, but machinery in progress for working hemp.	none	in operation	ditto.
none	none	none	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
10 2 -	one third -	none	for 14 men	raising water	none	ditto -	in operation.
none to quarry	2 15 8 last year.	none	4 small wheels for 14 men.	raising flax.	none	ditto -	ditto.
none	none.	none	none	none	none	none	none
no account kept	one third -	none	none	none	none	in operation	in operation.
none	none	none	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
small on account of loss on flax.	one third -	none	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none	none	none	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none	none	none	for 10 men	raising water	none	ditto -	ditto.
14 14 4½	one third -	none	for 15 men	ditto -	none	ditto -	ditto.
none to goal	a small allowance	none	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none	none	none	for 14 men	raising water	none	ditto -	ditto.
45 8 5	one third -	none	presentment made	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none to goal	the whole -	none	for 18 men	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
none to goal	the whole -	none	none	none	none	ditto -	ditto.
5 - -	one third -	none	none	none	none	none	ditto.
none	none	none	for 8 men	none	none	none	none.
none	none	none	none	none	none	in operation	none.
8 6 4	one third -	none	for 14 men	none	none	ditto -	in operation.
none	none	none	none	none	none	ditto -	none.

to be observed, that this Return of no work in the first Column does not refer to the Tread Wheel, which is in very general use.

